

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

WATER-PARIS: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 50-55 (48-50). Friday, sunny. Thursday, sunny, rain later. Temp. 50-55 (48-50). Friday, sunny. Saturday, sunny. Sunday, sunny. Temp. 50-55 (48-50). NEW YORK: Thursday, 50-55 (48-50). Friday, 50-55 (48-50). Saturday, 50-55 (48-50). Sunday, 50-55 (48-50).

Austria	12 S.	London	2.00
Belgium	20 B.F.	Luxembourg	2.00
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Norway	2.00
France	15 F.	Portugal	2.00
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Spain	2.00
Greece	15 P.	Sweden	2.00
India	15 Rs.	Switzerland	2.00
Iran	15 Rials	Turkey	2.00
Italy	15 Lira	U.S. Military (Eur.)	2.00
Japan	15 Yen	Yugoslavia	2.00

413 PARIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1977 Established 1887

S. and Russia Postpone SALT II in Vienna

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (UPI).—The United States and the Soviet Union agreed today to postpone the scheduled Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) talks in Vienna until next week.

The decision was made after a meeting in Moscow and Washington in which both countries agreed to defer the meeting until after the U.S. presidential election in November.

The meeting was originally scheduled for September 10-12 in Vienna. It was the first of a series of talks between the two superpowers.

The talks are part of a series of negotiations between the two countries to limit the number of strategic nuclear weapons.

The talks are being held in Vienna because of the city's historical significance as a center of international diplomacy.

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Zurich Facsimile Edition Is Begun by IHT Today

PARIS, Aug. 31 (UPI).—With tomorrow's edition, the International Herald Tribune begins simultaneous facsimile production in Zurich.

Almost 60,000 copies of the newspaper will be printed by the G.D.E. company's printing plant in Zurich and will be distributed in Switzerland, Italy, Portugal, Germany, Austria, Eastern Europe, Russia, the Middle East, Africa and Asia.

The facsimile operation is designed to improve and speed distribution. In March, 1974, the IHT began its first facsimile operation at the King-Hutchings printing plant in Uxbridge, near London.

The copies printed there are distributed throughout the United Kingdom, Scandinavia and the Benelux countries.

Under the facsimile operation, pages composed in the Paris office of the IHT are converted to electronic signals in a transmitting unit and reassembled into full pages in a receiving unit in the Zurich and Uxbridge offices.

Abuse of Dissidents Alleged

Psychiatric Congress Debates Moves to Condemn Russians

HONOLULU, Aug. 31 (UPI).—The World Psychiatric Congress is turning into a debate over the alleged use of psychiatry by the Soviet Union to control political dissidents.

The congress scheduled votes for late today on three resolutions condemning the Soviet methods and establishing an investigative committee to look into the matter.

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Smith Nears Decisive Victory At Polls Over Rhodesia Right

From Wire Dispatches

SALISBURY, Aug. 31.—Prime Minister Ian Smith headed for a sweeping election victory today, eliminating a right-wing challenge to his plan for majority rule and strengthening his hand against a joint British-U.S. settlement plan which he described during the election campaign as calling for "suicide" by the territory's 288,000 whites.

Despite a low total vote, resulting in part by the absence of thousands of men fighting in the guerrilla war, Mr. Smith's ruling Rhodesian Front was expected to come close to a clean sweep of the 50 seats at stake today in the 66-seat assembly.

The election came on the eve of the visit here of British Foreign Secretary David Owen and Andrew Young, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, who will visit the Rhodesian capital on the final leg of their tour to try to promote the British-U.S. plan.

Mr. Smith has already said that he would reject the plan as it stands and proceed after the votes are in to implement his own formula for an "internal settlement," excluding the externally based nationalists who claim control of the guerrillas fighting the Smith regime.

One Trouble Spot Rhodesian Front officials said only one of the existing 50 white constituencies was causing serious worry. This was Salisbury city, where they said a liberal independent had a chance of winning.

The officials said other constituencies, where the right-wing Rhodesian Action party had appeared to have good chances, now looked safe for the Rhodesian Front.

The leader of the liberal National Unifying Front, Allan Savory, said he expected the Rhodesian Front to win all 50 white seats.

In Rhodesia's last general elections, in July, 1974, the Rhodesian Front took all 50 white seats in the 66-seat Legislative Assembly (parliament). The remaining 16 seats are reserved for black Rhodesians, but only eight of them are elected. Tribal groups select the remaining eight.

Rhodesia allows blacks to vote if they have the "necessary qualifications," which the government defines as jobs, an income, education and land. There are only about 10,000 black voters, compared to the 90,000 whites who were eligible to vote today.

Soldiers in camouflage fatigues and farmers clutching rifles were among voters who lined up at polling stations across the nation in the 12-hour voting period.

Black's Jail Death Stirs S. Africa

4 Policemen Were Freed in Trial That Left Many Doubts

By John F. Burns

DURBAN, South Africa, Aug. 31 (UPI).—Until the security police came for him on March 18 last year, Joseph Mdululi was a minor player in the South African racial drama. A semi-educated black, long in trouble over suspected activities on behalf of the African National Congress, he made his living hawking clothes in a black town outside this coastal city.

His anonymity ended with his death. Some time in the 24 hours after his arrest, while in police custody, the 50-year-old hawker suffered extensive injuries, followed by what government pathologists described in court as "an application of force" to his neck, instantly fatal. By their own account, only the police had access to him.

His family, friends and fellow black nationalists generally concluded that the police had killed him while torturing him for information. These suspicions took on the proportions of a national scandal after two supreme court judges, in separate rulings, dismissed police claims that he died after falling over a chair.

By local precedents, the case might well have foundered on the rock of public indifference. Sensitivity to the death of black political detainees has been blunted by more than 40 such deaths in the 15 years since the country's controversial security laws came into force, freeing the police from complicating legal restraints. In the last 17 months, 18 detainee deaths were reported.

The security police, powerful and pervasive, indignantly deny wrongdoing. In most cases, they have attributed the deaths to suicide, saying that the victims leaped from windows or hanged themselves. Others are said to have died by slipping in the shower, falling down stairs or choking on food.

Without conclusive evidence to the contrary, whites have generally accepted the police accounts. But the Mdululi case, with pathological and circumstantial evidence indicating foul play, has troubled consciences.

Initially, Justice Minister James Kruger dismissed allegations that Mr. Mdululi had been murdered, saying that they had been "made up to put South Africa in a bad light." But the clamor grew, and on June 10, almost three months after the death, he announced that four of Mr. Mdululi's interrogators would be charged with the homicide.

Never before had members of the Special Branch, as it is officially known, been charged in this way.

As the police told it, Mr. Mdululi was informed on arrival at headquarters that he was to be charged under the Terrorism Act with recruiting young blacks (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Curfew Lifted COLOMBO, Sri Lanka, Aug. 31 (AP).—The government announced today the lifting of a national curfew imposed to contain communal violence which has left at least 112 dead, according to official figures.

The curfew, first imposed at Amuradapura in Sri Lanka's north-central province and Yarmagala in the northwest on Aug. 17, was extended the next day as a clash between the police and civilians in Jaffna in the north escalated into communal violence throughout the island. By Aug. 20, the curfew was in effect nationally.

U.S. and French enthusiasm for helping Somalia cooled rapidly this month as Somali forces drove into the Ogaden and moved into positions threatening Djibouti, the small Red Sea state that became independent from French colonial rule in June, according to diplomatic sources.

Somalia denies that its troops are deployed with the Western Somali Liberation Front forces that claim to have occupied 90 per cent of the Ogaden this month. But Western sources say that there is conclusive evidence that Somalia is providing regular (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Abuse of Dissidents Alleged

Psychiatric Congress Debates Moves to Condemn Russians

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Prime Minister Ian Smith voting yesterday.



Dr. Andrei Snezhnevsky

said that the Soviet Union "has been the focus of a crescendo of accusations that it engages in a systematic policy of suppressing national, political and religious dissent by confining the dissenters in psychiatric hospitals until they abandon their views."

"It is further asserted that certain psychiatrists there connive in this perversion of their profession."

Dr. Chodoff said that dissent or "reformist zeal" do not constitute grounds for psychiatric treatment.

Israel to Allow Unesco Into Occupied Areas

JERUSALEM, Aug. 31 (AP).—Israel has agreed to allow a major UN organization to send a fact-finding mission to Arab territories under Israeli occupation to investigate cultural freedom, the Foreign Ministry said today.

The reversal of Israeli policy virtually ends a three-year dispute with the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. At one point the foreign minister had backed it. Supporters said that F-15s delivered not begin until the 1980s and that "third-nationals" would be employed as technicians to maintain the new economic year, the Ford administration discouraged a similar Saudi Arabia on ground F-15s were too sophisticated for the Saudi Air Force. F-15, built by McDonnell Douglas, costs from \$12.3 million to \$15 million. The single-seat F-15 is designed to maintain U.S. superiority in the 1980s, is a long-range and short-range missile and a 20-mm

entry to such missions because Unesco had already passed resolutions condemning the Israeli activities to be investigated. Israel said the missions would only serve to promote Arab propaganda.

Reserves Veto Might A Foreign Ministry official said Israel now agreed in principle to the studies as long as all delegation members were from countries having diplomatic relations with Israel or were chosen as experts in the field under study. It reserved a right of veto over individual delegates.

The decision could clear the way to a further relaxation of restrictions against other UN bodies, like the World Health Organization and the International Labor Organization, the official said.

The break came in 1974 when Unesco reorganized its programs

much devoted to the democratic principle, so whether there are free elections and democratic freedoms, I am closer to them than to those who haven't got those freedoms."

Sri Lanka, formerly Ceylon, is one of the few functioning democracies in the underdeveloped world.

Mr. Jayewardene, 70, a lawyer who wears the traditional white cotton shirt and wraparound sarong, was interviewed at his office in a stately colonial building overlooking a lush, graceful garden still dominated by a huge statue of a sternly brooding Queen Victoria.

Like India A Buddhist, like two-thirds of his countrymen, the new Prime Minister, whose name is pronounced jai-uh-wah-dub-nuh, is softspoken.

In talking yesterday about "genuine" nonalignment, Mr. Jayewardene echoed the sentiment recently expressed in In-



J.R. Jayewardene

dia, where Prime Minister Morarji Desai has repeatedly insisted that his policy of non-alignment will be less pro-Soviet than was Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's.

Pacific Nations Sea Zones

MORESBY, Papua New Guinea, Aug. 31 (AP).—The 10-South Pacific Forum, in Australia and New Zealand, agreed yesterday on the limit of 200-mile economic zones.

Forum, holding its eighth meeting here this week, members to pass legislation to maintain the status quo, the end of March, 1978, also here estimate the extent of economic zones will be approximately three square miles of the south Ocean. Japan and Taiwan, fishing fleets work every in the area, are expected to be most severely affected.

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News Analysis

Teng Now Key Peking Policymaker

By Fox Butterfield

PEKING, Aug. 31 (NYT).—Teng Hsiao-ping, the pragmatic deputy premier who was rehabilitated only last month, has emerged as China's guiding force from the recently concluded 11th congress of the Chinese Communist party, analysts who have been examining the results of the meeting now believe.

But Hua Kuo-feng, the 56-year-old party chairman, is still being carefully accorded the honor due his position and it seems that he is intended to serve as China's leader for the coming decades.

"This is a Teng administration," an analyst remarked. "But it almost looks as if the Chinese have struck a bargain. Teng with his experience will put the country back in shape after the years of waste since the Cultural Revolution, then Hua can take over later."

Post-Mao Haste

Mr. Hua and Mr. Teng, along with Yeh Chien-ying, the 78-year-old defense minister, are now the three top figures in the Chinese party hierarchy and have been singled out for special treatment in the status-conscious China.



Teng Hsiao-ping

ness press as a kind of ruling triumvirate. Mr. Yeh and Mr. Teng are deputy chairmen of the party.

The analysts base their reasoning about Mr. Teng's predominance both on the composition of

the newly elected Politburo, which is heavily made up of men close to him, and on the speed with which Peking now seems to be moving away from many of the basic policies laid down by the late Mao Tse-tung.

Mr. Teng has long been known for his direct, flexible and problem-oriented approach to administration. Mr. Hua, by contrast, seems more cautious, less self-confident, although ready to gravitate quickly to the center of the action.

Moreover, most of the new directives Peking is now taking—the stress on profits and production in industry, the return to a more conventional educational system, the upgrading of the role of science and technology—were pressed in government documents prepared by Mr. Teng in 1975 before he was ousted as an alleged rightist. At the time these materials were labeled "poisonous weeds," but they now seem to have become the basis of Peking's policy.

Power Sharing Is Seen

Exactly how power is shared among China's top leaders, of course, remains largely speculative, with little substantive evidence to go on. Politics inside Chung Nan Hai, the carefully guarded, red-walled compound in Peking where China's leaders live and work, is as secret as when the area was used as part of the Ming dynasty court.

The party congress, which ended on Aug. 18, did offer one clue. Mr. Yeh, who is regarded as something of an elder statesman, a man whose long revolutionary experience puts him in the vanguard of Mao and the late Chou En-lai, told the delegates that "Chairman Hua can certainly lead our party, our army and the people of all nationalities triumphantly into the 21st century."

Mr. Yeh himself is in frail health and appears in public only sporadically. Whatever the real situation, Mr. Teng seems to be the man to whom most of the Chinese now look for leadership, much as they once did to Mr. Chou.

"Hundred Million Bigger" When an American visitor suggested to a Foreign Ministry official here that some Chinese were probably pleased to see Mr. Teng restored to power last month, he replied, "No, millions, hundreds of millions of Chinese were happy. They love Teng Hsiao-ping."

The official noted that the 73-year-old Mr. Teng had served as an army guerrilla and then administrator with Mao and Chou, providing continuity with the Communist past.

But perhaps even more important, Mr. Teng's well-known penchant for speaking his mind on China's problems and his pragmatism seem to fit the country's current mood. After a decade of bitter factional conflict and stagnation in the standard of living, education, science and the arts, many Chinese want a man who can take charge without worrying about ideological niceties.

Mr. Teng's most famous remark for which he was bitterly assailed by the so-called radical faction, was made during the serious economic troubles that followed Mao's Great Leap Forward campaign in the late 1950s. Mr. Teng, arguing that China should take every possible step to increase rice production, said: "It doesn't matter whether a cat is black or white. As long as it catches mice it is a good cat."

Note of Realism

His closing report to the 11th party congress last week seemed to echo this realism. Short and direct, the speech made the point that the party must "revive" the "practice of seeking truth from facts."

"The minimum requirement for a Communist is to be an honest person," Mr. Teng said. "There must be less empty talk and more hard work."

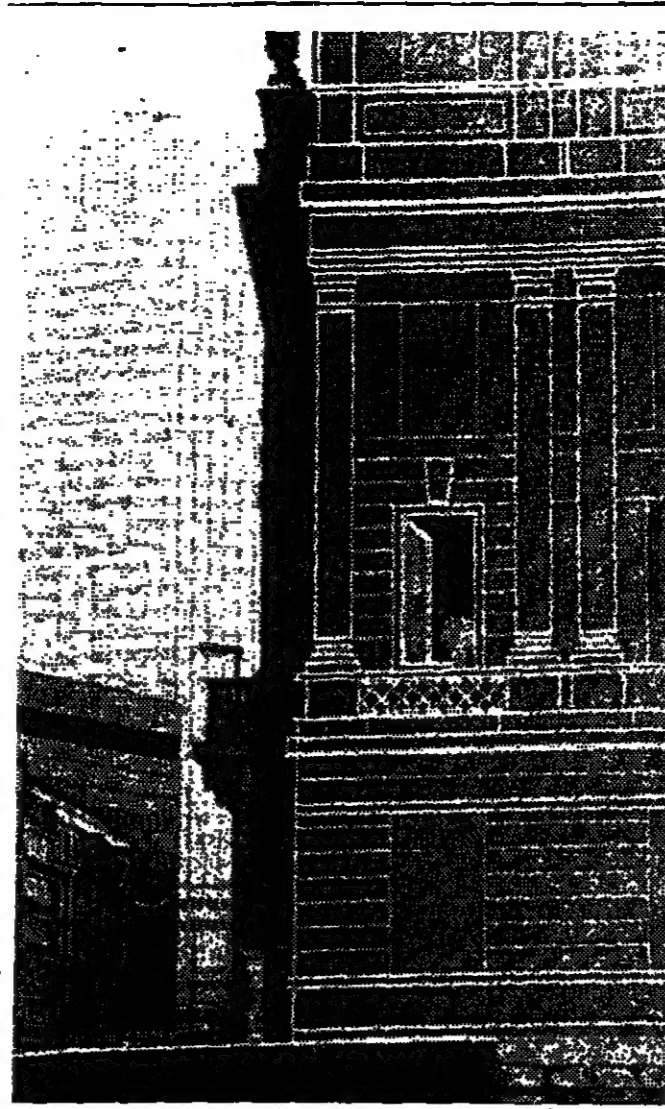
It is this approach that seems to underlie many of the rapid changes that China is now undergoing. This week, for example, the party newspaper, People's Daily, warned in an editorial that factories must start to operate at a profit and coined the slogan: "It is honorable to make a profit; it is shameful to be in debt." A year ago, that would have been labeled capitalism.

If, as seems likely, Mr. Teng is China's functioning chief administrator, he may be named premier by the National People's Congress, China's nominal legislature, which is scheduled to meet sometime this fall, perhaps as early as September. The other most likely candidate is Li Hsien-nien, also a deputy premier and deputy party chairman, who had been acting as premier before Mr. Teng's rehabilitation.

Sick Beirut Hijacker Is Freed by Kuwait

KUWAIT, Aug. 31 (UPI).—Kuwait has freed "for humanitarian reasons" a 29-year-old Lebanese man crippled, Nasser Mohammed Abu Khalid, who hijacked a jetliner in June to pay his medical bills, officials said today.

They said the release followed an appeal by the hijacker's mother who was awarded an undisclosed amount of money to help the freed hijacker's cover medical expenses. Khalid boarded a Middle East Airways jet in his wheelchair on June 5, forced the pilot to fly to Kuwait and demanded \$15 million in ransom to help pay his medical bills. He was finally overpowered by fellow passengers and arrested.



PAINTING THE SHOW—In Frankfurt, as in many cities in West Germany, artists are giving walls some color. In background is Frankfurt's newest skyscraper.

France Warns Spain Premier Of Farming Issue in EEC Bid

PARIS, Aug. 31 (UPI).—French leaders warned Spanish Premier Adolfo Suarez today that they will allow Spain to join the European Economic Community only if it will not mean "sacrificing" French agriculture.

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister Raymond Barre assured Mr. Suarez they want Spain to become a member of the EEC—but largely on French terms.

In a statement following a luncheon at the Elysée Palace with Mr. Suarez, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing agreed with Spain's application since it came from "a neighboring, Latin, democratic and friendly country."

But the President, mindful of the strong hostility of French farmers to Spanish agricultural competition, warned in his statement that "France is determined not to sacrifice its large, productive Mediterranean agriculture" if Spain enters the Common Market.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that producers of Mediterranean food products must have special safeguards and Spain's admission must come in stages, conditions France has already laid down for a pending bid for membership from Greece.

The French coolness to the Spanish and Greek bids stems from a drawn-out internal problem: overproduction of southern French fruit, wine and vegetables which compete with similar but cheaper European imports from Spain and Greece.

All French political parties are currently trying to placate the influential farming bloc so as to win farming ballots in the March legislative elections next year.

A Spanish diplomat remarked in private that the French attitude openly contradicted French official statements that the EEC was too heavily influenced by northern industrial nations and should be balanced out by the addition of southern, or Latin, nations.

Mr. Suarez, in a brief Spanish Embassy news conference, said Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was in favor of Spain's application. "There is no reason to doubt

Spain Approves Basque Marches In 2 North Cities

MADRID, Aug. 31 (UPI).—Basque nationalists have won government approval to hold mass marches this weekend in the northern cities of Bilbao and San Sebastian.

However, the provincial government in San Sebastian, site of disturbances in recent weeks, said last night that permission would be withdrawn if disorders erupt.

The marches are being organized by militant Basque groups. The objective is to press for a total amnesty, return of all exiles, legislation for all political parties and autonomy for the Basque region.

Police Accused of Assault

MADRID, Aug. 31 (UPI).—Interior Minister Rodolfo Martin Villa yesterday tried to calm a scandal stemming from alleged police brutality against a Socialist member of parliament.

Mr. Martin Villa conferred with top officers of the Cortes (parliament) as various leftist politicians and a Madrid newspaper called for his resignation or removal.

The interior minister said that "until investigations are conclusive I cannot give validity to any of the versions about the incident Saturday in Santander."

But Mr. Martin Villa, a former Falangist, said his chief of the national security administration would fly to Santander to investigate and that sanctions would be taken if police wrongdoing were discovered.

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Conservative Leader Confident

Mrs. Thatcher to Visit U.S. As 'Next Government' of U.K.

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Aug. 31 (UPI).—Impatient for the election she expects will make her Britain's first woman prime minister, Margaret Thatcher goes to the United States next Tuesday for a visit with President Carter and other officials.

"In the next government," she coolly observed the other day, "I think I should meet your Cabinet."

Her 2 1/2 years as Conservative party leader have only increased Mrs. Thatcher's confidence and self-assurance, qualities with which she was already well endowed.

She has quickly learned that the night is not awesome. "You go about and talk to other world leaders," she told an interviewer last spring, "and you realize that they have no more magic answers than you have."

Backs Self-Reliance

She has seen and learned nothing to shake her conviction that the good life, the moral life, consists of a minimum of state intervention in the economy and a maximum of self-reliance and private enterprise. "It's the vigor, the risk-taking, the energy, the innovation that I admire in America," said Mrs. Thatcher, who has earned the title here of "Iron Butterfly."

She knows that if there were a vote today, a Labor government struggling with high inflation, high unemployment and sluggish output would almost surely be driven from office. But she also knows she is a long step from 10 Downing Street, because Prime Minister James Callaghan will delay an election as long as possible, counting on a reactionary tax cut to revive British fortunes.

"I can't fight the laws of arithmetic," Mrs. Thatcher said sharply when asked how long she expected to be kept from office. She means that 13 Liberal members of Parliament, even more frightened of a vote than Labor, must be counted in Mr. Callaghan's ranks, and they keep him in power. Somehow, she hopes the Liberals will break loose, somehow she hopes that "10 good men and true" from Mr. Callaghan's right wing will defect.

She tells her Conservatives in Parliament, "I believe in the law of the unexpected, Margaret Thatcher's law of the unexpected." Somewhere, she is convinced, the government will stumble and she will have her chance well before the 1979 deadline when Mr. Callaghan must go to the country.

No Change in Image

As Tory leader, she has resisted media advice to soften her image of the immediately grooved, 51-year-old suburban matron with her sensible shoes firmly planted on the right. She has made no concessions to conciliate moderate leaders in her own party. Edward Heath, whom she ousted as leader, and his principal deputy, Peter Walker, are still on the back benches and not in her shadow cabinet.

She probably knows better than the media that elections turn on the government's performance and not the opposition's style. Her stance, moreover, arouses enthusiasm among Conservative party workers, a decided plus in any national contest.

The Labor party has tried to turn Mrs. Thatcher into an electoral asset of their own, painting her as a scarecrow to frighten trade unions and workers.

She is amused by this. "Well, the idea of me as a bogey is really absolutely absurd," she told an interviewer. "When they try to set me up as that I really think that I must be pretty successful."

The parliamentary gallery birds would give her leadership mixed marks. Mrs. Thatcher has turned up the party machine to a fighting pitch. On the other hand, she has generally come out second to Mr. Callaghan in their twice-weekly ritual at question time. This peculiar ritual has no sub-

stantive importance, but the morale of back-benchers rises and falls with the performance of their leaders. Finally, some critics fault her for not embracing the Liberals before Mr. Callaghan did.

Busy 18 Days

Mrs. Thatcher will spend a crowded 10 days in New York, Houston and Washington. Apart from the President, she is scheduled to see Cabinet members Cyrus Vance, James Schlesinger, Michael Blumenthal, Bert Lance and Harold Brown, and the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young.

She will meet with editors of virtually the entire East Coast media establishment—the Wall Street Journal, NBC, Time, The New York Times and The Washington Post. She will see banking's top brass, including chair-

man David Rockefeller of Chase Manhattan and Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve Board. She will visit an oil rig in the Gulf of Mexico, dine with Henry Kissinger and call on George Meany.

U.K. Assistant Air Controllers Warn They May Strike Again

LONDON, Aug. 31 (UPI).—The British air traffic control assistants' union voted today to call another strike if aviation authorities go ahead with threatened suspension of two other major unions held talks that could end a crippling clock strike and plunge the nation into a two-day blackout.

"If the Civil Aviation Authority goes ahead with suspensions, the British public will be faced for the indefinite future with a severely out of control system," said Ken Thomas, chief of the union representing the air control assistants, the Civil and Public Services Association.

"That would be a tragedy for a country trying to climb out of a recession," he said. Meanwhile, union officials for 4,000 London dock workers met with employers and the Port Labor Executive Committee to draw up plans to end a week-long strike over pay that has left 19 ships idle and tens of thousands of tons of cargo unloaded at three London piers.

Blackout Threatened Power station workers, meanwhile, organized a strike for Sept. 6-7 that would black out much of the country for 48 hours. The union organizing committee said workers at 31 power stations already had agreed to support the strike, and 10 stations still were voting.

Mr. Thomas said the air traffic control assistants were in "ideally" talks with Trade Union Congress chief Ian Murray, who offered to mediate the dispute. "We are anxious to resolve this dispute rather than learn the ways of industrial confrontation," Mr. Thomas said.

10 Said to Die In New Fighting In South Lebanon

BEIRUT, Aug. 31 (NYT).—Ten persons were killed and 20 injured today in new combat in southern Lebanon, according to official Lebanese sources in the port of Sidon.

The sources said that Israeli gunners joined in attacking positions in Nabatieh, Bint Jebel and Hasbaya. Casualties were in the three towns, controlled by Palestinians and their Lebanese leftist allies. The artillery duels first broke out between the Palestinians and Christian militiamen entrenched in the villages, which are near the Israeli border. The Israelis sent up spotter planes to direct their fire, the sources said.

Since the conservative Eland government of Prime Minister Menahem Begin came to power in May, the Israelis have been making no secret of their military support of the Lebanese Christians in southern Lebanon. Hasbaya, on the slopes of Mount Hermon about five miles from the Israeli border, is the latest addition to the hot spots in the south. It was once a crossing point by Palestinian guerrillas for raids inside Israel.

Analysts here linked the new fighting to a declaration issued a few days ago by the rightist Christian alliance in Beirut that insisted on an immediate Palestinian withdrawal from the south.

Nonsmokers' Choice

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP).—The National Society of Nonsmokers is organizing a nationwide "Don't Smoke" Day on Feb. 8—Ash Wednesday.

U.S. Is Hopeful WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (UPI).—The United States is determined to make an effort to solve the Rhodesian problem and does not believe there has been a "flat rejection" at this point by any of the parties involved, according to White House press spokesman Jody Powell.

He made the statement in response to a question on what the U.S. would do if the U.S.-British peace plan was rejected. He also said the situation in Rhodesia "is growing progressively worse and threatens to become even more worse. And we are doing the best we can to try to halt that deterioration and bring about an end to the bloodshed and a peaceful transition."

Then, on July 15, another judge of the Natal revived the controversy with his ruling in a trial at Johannesburg, the Natal capital. Convicting nine of 10 blacks accused of terrorist activities, he indicated that he shared his colleague's view of the death of Mr. Mdululi, who had been named by the police as an accomplice of the 10.

Citing the detainee's injuries, the judge said that "not more than a small percentage of them could have been caused accidentally, and the most probable explanation is that all or most of them were inflicted by the security police." He added: "We do not think the evidence excludes the possibility that the course of interrogation, but we cannot make a positive finding in that regard."

Accepting that prosecution is now improbable, Lydia Mdululi, the victim's 49-year-old widow, is demanding \$44,500 in damages. With the rulings of the two judges, many legal experts think she will win, an unprecedented event in South African courts.

In the meantime, her lawyer, Mungisi Mxenge, who served time as a political prisoner with Mdululi in 1967 and who later employed him as a messenger, has

vowed to pursue the criminal case. Mr. Mxenge was arrested and detained for 103 days, without interrogation, after starting an investigation of the death.

Attorney Embittered Last week, the 42-year-old lawyer spoke bitterly about the case. "The significance of this case is that it proves beyond doubt that South Africa is a police state, through and through," he said. "You have a situation in which everybody knows the truth, that the man was killed by the police, but nobody does anything about it."

"You know, if ever there was a case to prove the absolute power of the security branch, this is it," he said, shaking his head. "This demonstrates that they are literally running the show."

The lawyer has strong support from several leading newspapers, including the Rand Daily Mail of Johannesburg, which has been demanding further investigation. But Cecil Redies, attorney general of Natal, indicates he will not revive the case unless new evidence is forthcoming.

"I have to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that a particular person or persons caused his death," he said, "and I have found that I do not have a prima facie case."



Margaret Thatcher

man David Rockefeller of Chase Manhattan and Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve Board. She will visit an oil rig in the Gulf of Mexico, dine with Henry Kissinger and call on George Meany.

SALT Session Is Postponed; 'Remaining Difficulties' Cited

(Continued from Page 1)

tentially a strategic bomber and should be included in the SALT agreement.

A number of technical items on verification. Growing increasingly complex is the method of counting the other side's strategic

weapons, particularly those with multiple warheads. Some U.S. arms experts feel it now is impossible to verify an arms limit accord and believe that an unverified agreement is worse than none.

The original SALT agreement curbing offensive nuclear weapons is scheduled to expire Oct. 3, but Mr. Carter said the United States is "more interested in having an agreement with which we can live than in having an agreement reached against an arbitrary deadline."

He refused to speculate on what would happen if the deadline passes without a new agreement being reached, but both countries have indicated no serious problems would arise if there is no agreement before then.

Mr. Carter said that the SALT meeting's postponement was also influenced by Mr. Vance's wish to be in Washington for the Sept. 7 ceremony at which the United States and Panama will sign the new Panama Canal treaties. Most Latin American heads of state or government are expected to attend.

Nigerians Cast Vote For a New Assembly

LONDON, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—Nigerians voted today in elections for a 203-seat constituent assembly, Lagos radio reported.

The assembly will be responsible for drafting a new constitution for the country, which has been under military rule for 11 years, the radio added in a report monitored in London. Military authorities have pledged to establish democratically-elected civilian rule by October, 1978.

Somalia's Requests for Arms Ignored in Paris, Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

infantry units as well as air and armor support for the drive, which appears to have crested after Somali forces failed last week to take the Ethiopian town of Dire Dawa.

Intelligence reports reaching here now are concentrating on the possibility of a major Ethiopian counteroffensive directly into Somalia if efforts by the Soviet Union to arrange a truce fail. Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre is in the Soviet Union on an invitation from the Kremlin, following a high-level Ethiopian delegation visit to Moscow last week.

The Russians are directing an important airlift of war material to Ethiopia's revolutionary junta, but French sources report that Moscow is using East European weapons and aircraft to carry out much of the resupply effort.

Proxy Suppliers

A Bulgarian transport aircraft that was forced down in the Sudan three weeks ago was filled with arms and ammunition picked up in Libya and intended for Ethiopia. According to one report here, Czechoslovakia and East Germany reportedly have been the most active Soviet satellites helping Ethiopia.

Diplomats here are studying the increasing use of proxies in the Ethiopian-Somali struggle for signs of fundamental changes in strategy along the Red Sea coastline.

The Soviet Union clearly is trying to maintain leverage with Somalia despite its new ties to Ethiopia, French and U.S. sources say. In Washington, U.S. officials say that the Russians have pulled out advisers stationed with Somali combat units, but that they continue to maintain a large military presence.

After an initial rapid rush to cash in on Saudi Arabia's perception that the Somalis could be pulled out of the Soviet orbit as totally as Egypt was after the 1972 ouster of Russian advisers, the Carter administration now appears to have reverted to the kind of low-key encourage-

ment of regional allies that it employed in the invasion of Zaire's Shaba Province last spring.

France appears to be demonstrating the most pronounced reassessment by distancing itself from Somalia and not immediately heeding Saudi Arabia's call for immediate Western action in Somalia.

France Shifts Again

After a long history of favoring pro-Ethiopian political leaders in Djibouti, France switched to closer cooperation with ethnic Somali tribes just before Djibouti achieved independence. With Ethiopia's army in shambles and Somalia pleading to help Djibouti become independent, France evidently was counting on the Somalis as a force for stability in the Horn of Africa.

The Somali drive into the Ogaden and the attempts to take the main towns on the rail-line leading into Djibouti appear to have changed that perception.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's government is faced with a strong challenge from leftist parties next March in parliamentary elections and is seeking to avoid entanglement abroad. As a result of the open war in the Ogaden, France is trying now to compress into a few months the training and equipping of a 2,700-man local army for Djibouti.

The buildup originally was due to take a year, but the French apparently want to get their troops and trainers out of the volatile area as quickly as possible.

Arab diplomats also speculate that France no longer favors direct support for Somalia but now wants to strike a deal with the Soviet Union to reduce the flow of arms both to Ethiopia and Somalia.

U.S. and French officials also were stunned by the shopping lists that the Somalis gave them after the State Department said in July that the United States and its allies were agreed "in principle" to providing Somalia with defensive arms.

Cosmos-947 Launched

MOSCOW, Aug. 31 (UPI).—The Soviet Union Saturday launched Cosmos-947.

(Continued from Page 1)

for guerrilla training abroad, an offense that carries the death penalty. Capt. van Zyl and the other defendants were said to have begun interrogating him at 5:30 a.m.

At 8:30 a.m., according to the police, Mr. Mdululi made a sudden jump for the window, prompting Sgt. Makhangya to push him down on a table. A fierce struggle was said to have ensued, involving all four policemen, ending when Mr. Mdululi was subdued.

The police said that he appeared to have suffered no apparent injuries in the incident. After the arrest, he was said to have been allowed to rest while the interrogators went to his home to collect his clothes. The interrogation was said to have resumed twice later in the day, but to have been broken off again by 9:15 p.m., the time of the alleged incident with the chair.

The policemen testified that Mr. Mdululi, who reportedly had been resting quietly, stood up, held his head in his hands as though he were dizzy, staggered and fell, striking his neck on the back of a chair, and on a door frame. Within minutes, despite efforts at artificial respiration, he died, they said.

The sequence was described in almost identical words by each policeman who testified. But the three government pathologists testifying insisted that these accounts could not explain the extent and gravity of Mr. Mdululi's injuries, particularly wounds to his neck.

Dr. Barand van Straaten, who performed the autopsy, said that Mr. Mdululi had suffered abrasions punched him and clubbed him, and called him "deputy of the far left."

The pathologist said that his initial conclusion was that Mr. Mdululi had died from "manual strangulation." Asked if the neck injuries could have resulted from a fall onto a chair, he replied: "I think they were too diffuse in nature. In other words,

Police Version of S. African Black's Death Leaves Doubts

they were too spread out to account for by one single fall."

The policemen testified that Mr. Mdululi died at about 9:30 p.m., but Dr. van Straaten told the court that when he began his examination, less than three hours later, the body was in a state of rigor mortis. He estimated that rigor mortis normally takes about 12 hours to set in.

The pathologist was unable to be specific, because he did not take the body temperature.

The omission proved crucial, because the time of death could not be fixed, the judge ruled that it could not be attributed definitely to the accused, who were said to have been away from the pathologist's room at the time of Mr. Mdululi's collapse. While finding the four not guilty, the judge made it clear that he rejected their version of events.

The judge said that the police did not account satisfactorily for all the injuries, particularly the fatal blows to his neck. "If the matter were to be fully investigated, the story that Mdululi fell over a chair may at least be open to very considerable doubt," he said.

"I need hardly say that the problem of how Mdululi met his death is one that should be solved, and that it is one of great importance."

For months, nothing happened.

كازمان الأمل

Mobilizing Support

red Officers Get Briefing Canal From Gen. Brown

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (WP).—A group of 75 retired generals and admirals met today to discuss the proposed Panama Canal treaties.



George Brown

Gen. Brown, chairman of the Chiefs of Staff, called the meeting at the Pentagon on Monday, but said neither President Carter nor Defense Secretary Harold Brown had ordered Gen. Brown to do so.

Mr. Carter is mobilizing his administration to fend off attacks on the proposed treaties, which would turn the canal over to Panama by 2000.

While leading the political offensive, Mr. Carter has enlisted a wide range of present and former government officials to help him win what the White House concedes is an uphill fight.

Mail coming into the White House "is overwhelmingly opposed" to the treaties, presidential spokesman Jody Powell said.

Dean Rusk, secretary of state during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, was among a group of influential citizens and governors invited to the White House yesterday to hear Gen. Brown.

Mr. Carter, Deputy Defense Secretary Charles Duncan and Panama treaty negotiators Elsworth Bunker and Sol Linowitz.

Afterward, Mr. Rusk endorsed the treaties and warned that if the Senate rejected them it would be "folly" to reject the possibility that guerrilla warfare might break out in Panama.

The Carter administration's political offensive has been waged through frequent appearances on television talk shows as well as formal briefings.

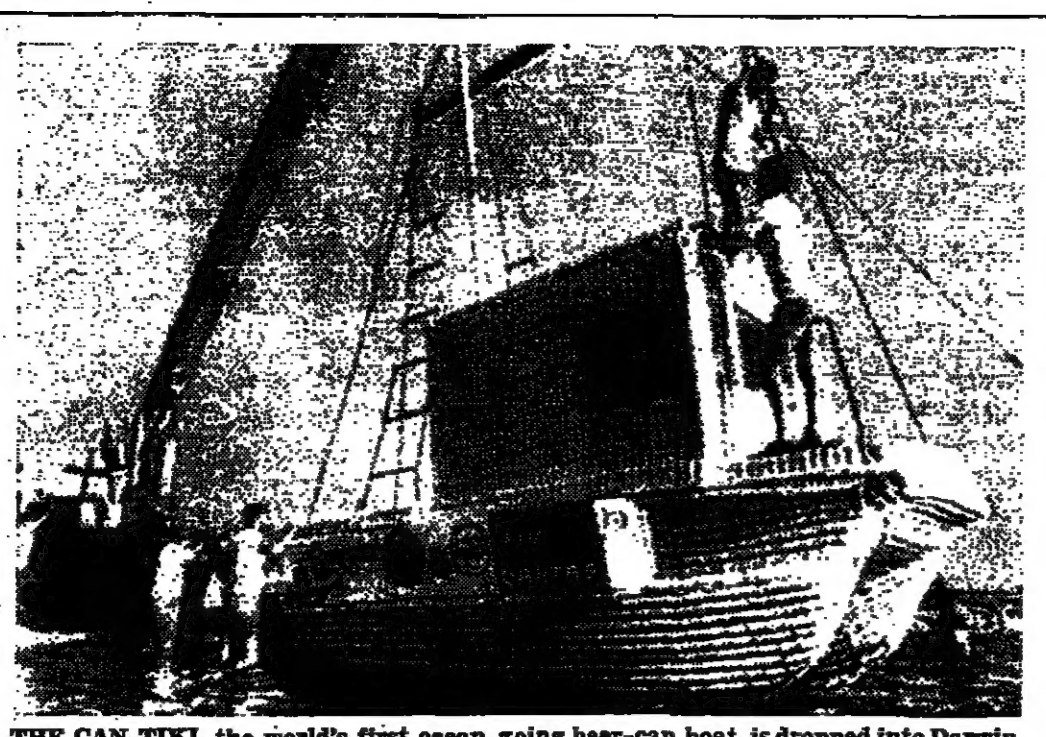
Pentagon officials said that they had not been able to find a precedent for the chairman of the Joint Chiefs—the highest-ranking U.S. military officer—calling in retired officers to brief them on a controversial presidential proposal.

The Senate must approve both proposed treaties. The Carter administration has not decided whether to push for a vote this year or next.

Officers Seen Unconvinced. Retired military officers, if they speak out in opposition to the treaties, would strengthen the assaults that conservative politicians already are making against it.

An admiral said his reading of fellow officers was that Gen. Brown failed to convince them that relinquishing control of the canal would be an acceptable military risk.

The admiral quoted Gen. Brown as asking the retired officers: "Given the situation we were in, what was the alternative?" to turning control of the canal over to Panama.



THE CAN-TIKI, the world's first ocean-going beer-can boat, is dropped into Darwin harbor in Australia's north, in preparation for attempted sail to Singapore, 2,000 miles away. The boat is made of 15,000 empty beer cans. It cost \$90,000 to build.

Space 'Dialogue' Vs. Earthly Arms Count

NASA, Air Force Contest a Microwave Band

By Thomas O'Toole

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 31 (WP).—The Air Force and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration are battling over a portion of the microwave spectrum that NASA says is the key to conducting extraterrestrial intelligence.

The Air Force wants to jam it with navigation signals. Most space scientists now say they believe that there are so many stars with planets likely to be able to support life that the odds are good that there is at least one other civilization near enough to earth to detect, to listen to, and possibly engage in a dialogue.

Many of these scientists say they believe that nearby civilizations may be so many millions of years older and more scientifically advanced than earth's that they might hold the secret to our civilization's technological survival.

Old Story. "Stars similar to the sun came into existence 5 billion years before the sun, so if our experience is typical, we may have had intelligent societies on distant planets for thousands or even millions of years," said Robert Edelson, director of the search for extraterrestrial intelligence at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

"People look at our society and say that in 100 years it will all be gone, so if it's possible for technological societies to exist for thousands of years we ought to find out how they did it," he said.

The Air Force has not voiced an opinion on that subject, but it has evolved firm plans to orbit 24 satellites in the next eight years that will allow instant, pinpoint positioning of submarines, surface warships, combat aircraft and foot soldiers.

The Pentagon calls these the global positioning satellites, and says 24 are needed to have four over any spot on earth at all times. The problem is that the Air Force satellites will broadcast in the same microwave frequencies in which space scientists believe aliens would broadcast if they wanted to be heard. These frequencies range across a band of the microwave spectrum scientists call the "waterhole." Only in that band do hydrogen and oxygen radiate natural radio signals into space. Combined hydrogen and oxygen make water (H₂O), which is why the band is called the waterhole.

Water Is Key. Scientists assume that no life exists without water, and that aliens advanced enough to broadcast messages would be at least as familiar with the waterhole as we are and would choose it for their frequency for the same reasons we would if we were broadcasting. The waterhole has been described as the "sign language" in which alien civilizations might best conduct a dialogue.

The Air Force picked these frequencies because they are free of radio interference. Space scientists find the same frequencies appealing for the same reason. Signals from aliens reaching earth free of radio noise will be clear.

U.S., Russia Pleased By Joint Rocket Tests

WALLIS ISLAND, Va., Aug. 31 (AP).—Soviet and U.S. scientists said Tuesday that they were delighted with their recently completed joint rocket tests here, which were aimed at comparing the two countries' weather measurements from the upper atmosphere.

"They look very good," said Dr. Morris Tepper of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, who has been the U.S. part of the two-week test.

Dr. Andrei Ivanovsky headed the Soviet group. The U.S. rockets were launched from the NASA base here and the Soviet rockets from a Soviet research ship stationed three miles offshore in the Atlantic Ocean.

much easier to detect and identify.

But not for too much longer. The Air Force plans to orbit its first global positioning satellite as early as next year and have its network of 24 in place by 1984. Once the network is in position, it will draw out with its own noise any signals beamed to us from an alien civilization anywhere near its frequencies.

NASA's strategy in fighting the Air Force is to get a program underway this year. If the space agency gets results, it probably would be able to gather public or even world opinion behind a more intense search for life in deep space.

If NASA cannot get a survey

going from earth in the next five years it will have to undertake one from earth orbit at some future date, away from the clutter of increasing satellite noise. When earth orbit gets too noisy, it will have to move to the far side of the moon. The longer NASA waits, the higher the costs will be.

By then it may be too late. Radio transmissions have been radiating away from the earth at the speed of light ever since Marconi produced the first one. Assuming that aliens have tuners and amplifiers, it is possible that television broadcasts that have been drifting away from the planet for 20 years have been seen out there.

Carter Eyes Special Youth Corps To Rate Neighbors' Energy Habits

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 31 (AP).—The Carter administration is considering using the nation's youth to keep track of how effectively their neighbors are saving energy, the Los Angeles Times reported today.

The newspaper said that, under the proposed youth energy program, high-school-age volunteers with government checklists would go door-to-door, examining houses from the outside, then telling the occupants their "score." The youths would then ask to go through the inside of the houses to finish the energy-conservation survey.

Greg Schneider, White House projects director, said that the program was aimed at "raising awareness and educating the general public on ways that energy can be saved," the Times reported.

The survey would check everything from the inflation of tires on the homeowner's car to the water level in toilet tanks. "It's more a list of tips on how to conserve energy in the home," Mr. Schneider said. "The information is not going to be sent anywhere. The thing that I want to avoid obviously is the implication that an army of little uniformed inspectors are going out and checking people."

Mr. Schneider said that the Boy Scouts have a similar energy conservation program.

A field manual for the program was being circulated among educators this week, the newspaper reported. It reportedly includes notices for stirring up the enthusiasm of the volunteers. "There will be a reawakening of our cultural heritage," the manual tells volunteers. "Be aware that mental and physical health probably will improve if individuals become more self-reliant and less dependent on energy-intensive life-styles."

Crowding Forces U.S. to Halt Male-Female Prisons in Calif.

By Robert Rawitch

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 31.—Serious overcrowding has forced the U.S. Bureau of Prisons to abandon its policy of maintaining both men and women at two federal prisons in California, the Los Angeles Times has learned.

For several weeks, prison officials have been planning to convert the federal prison at Terminal Island near Los Angeles Harbor to an all-male institution and the three-year-old, campus-style facility at Folsom, near San Francisco, to an all-female prison. Conversion of the two prisons is expected to be completed by Jan. 1.

Prison officials said that the decision should not be interpreted as a discount with integrated programs. At both institutions, the living quarters are separate, and at Terminal Island prisoners are divided by a fence. During the day and until 9 p.m., many men and women work together, eat together, go to school together, and can take part in joint recreational activities. The reason for the change, officials say, is a 25-per-cent increase in the federal prison population in the last two years.

California Rate Higher. In some California institutions, the increase has been greater. In August, 1975, Terminal Island and Folsom had a combined total of 893 male inmates. They now have 1,121. The same institutions two years ago had 193 women, but now have 306, almost a 60-per-cent increase.

During the next four months, the 177 women at Terminal Island who are not paroled will likely be transferred to Folsom, where a new housing unit that will increase the prison's capacity from 230 to 340 is being built.

The 179 men now at Folsom, mostly between the ages of 18 and 26, will be transferred to Terminal Island, the federal prison at Lompoc or minimum-security prison camps.

When the moves are completed, only two federal prisons will house both sexes in the same institution—one in Lexington, Ky., the other in Fort Worth, Texas.

Code of Conduct. A code of conduct drafted with the aid of inmates when women were integrated into the Terminal Island program 2 1/2 years ago prohibits men and women to one another's living quarters at any time.

Physical contact generally is confined to holding hands and walking arm in arm. Flirtatious behavior of the code generally leads to an inmate being transferred to a one-sex institution.

Since April, 1975, 12 women have become pregnant at Terminal Island, although Warden Lee Jett says that there is no way of knowing whether some of the women conceived before entering prison or while on a weekend furlough.

The presence of women has done more to settle the climate here than anything since furlough programs were created," the warden said.

In interviews at Terminal Island with four male and four female inmates selected at random, all were sorry—and some bitter—to see the mixed approach end.

Los Angeles Times.

In Face of Growing Black Criticism

Carter Speeds Urban Policy Plans

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (NYT).—Stung by recent criticism by black leaders and by the looting during the New York City blackout, President Carter has ordered an urgent, high-priority review of federal urban policy.

A cabinet-level task force, slow in starting, has been reorganized and a timetable for new plans imposed, administration sources said yesterday.

"There's been a decision to speed this process—it's been raised to a very high priority," a highly placed administration spokesman said.

White House interest in urban problems has quickened as the impatience of urban leaders has increasingly come into the open. On Monday, 15 black leaders met in New York to launch what they called a "counterattack on the callous neglect of blacks, the poor and America's cities. And last month, Vernon Jordan Jr., head of the Urban League, had a public confrontation with Mr. Carter over urban policies.

Financing Program. The administration has been considering a complex urban financing program drawn up by a panel of Treasury Department officials. An executive summary of the package developed by Treasury's urban development task force—a copy of which has been obtained by The New York Times—calls for special government financing, grants and tax incentives to lure business back to the cities.

A major unresolved issue is whether the financing program will include a mechanism to make loans to cities on an emergency basis if, for example, they are denied access to the public securities market.

Final recommendations from agencies that have been examining the plan are expected within about two months, sources said. The Treasury document says the urban financing package is designed to "stimulate the private sector to locate, remain, and expand in depressed urban areas."

Using Leverage. The philosophy behind the program is that the federal government can be most effective by using its "leverage" to induce investments in inner-city areas. This, the argument goes, would create jobs and spur revival. As such, the plans, which are being well received by mayors, have a distinctly Republican tinge.

The package includes a three-part financing mechanism: tax-exempt "taxable bond option" industrial revenue bonds not to exceed \$20 million a project; fed-



George Meany

federal development agency purchase and resell nonguaranteed long-term loans to small and medium-sized businesses.

The distribution of funds is described as an "extremely touchy" issue. While many task force members feel that older, decaying cities should receive top priority, an administration source said, "there is strong feeling in some quarters that there are significant substantive and political reasons for assigning older suburbs fairly high priority as well."

Meany Adds to Complaints. WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (NYT).—George Meany yesterday associated organized labor with charges by black leaders Monday that the Carter administration was callously neglecting blacks, the poor and U.S. cities.

Mr. Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, said that his "quarrel" with the President was the same as that of the black community and the poor—the failure to provide jobs.

Mr. Meany said that Mr. Carter had "raised the expectations of these people and they are disappointed. I am sure they have reason to be disappointed."

Abrasive Executives Inviting Failure, U.S. Researcher Says

By Lois Timmick

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—Abrasive personality is the single most frequent cause for the failure of bright men and women in the executive ranks of business and industry, according to a Boston psychologist, Harry Levinson.

Speaking at an American Psychological Association symposium this week, Mr. Levinson said that this kind of person "who like the proverbial porcupine seems to have a natural knack for jabbing others in an irritating, sometimes painful, way"—unconsciously undermines his success and usually is fired by an exasperated boss or shareholder.

Some abrasive types do manage to climb to the top—Mr. Levinson points to Israel's Moshe Dayan, U.S. Navy Adm. Hyman Rickover, the late FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover, and former President Richard Nixon—but their numbers are few in business and industry where teamwork and the ability to delegate responsibility are essential.

The abrasive personality, however, "frequently criticizes others, often to a bruising point and with little diplomacy. He characteristically questions, analyzes and demolishes his colleagues' positions, sometimes even provokes their hostility. His penetrating insight is often undermined and vitiated by the condescending manner in which he offers his views. He has little capacity for diplomacy, rarely is able to sense other people's feelings, by putting himself in their shoes, and frequently insists that he must be 'open,' 'truthful' and 'tell it like it is.'"

Such a person is a good candidate for depression and suicide, prone to heart attacks, and will have great difficulty if forced to retire, Mr. Levinson said. But because he is usually intelligent, analytical, a perfectionist, and a self-starter, his superiors may go to great lengths to tolerate his idiosyncrasies, often referring him to a psychologist or a psychiatrist.

But Mr. Levinson, who is a psychologist at the Levinson Institute and Harvard Medical School, said that group therapy techniques that are popular with U.S. corporations may destroy an abrasive person completely instead of helping him, because the confrontation they feature threatens the protective structure such a person has built around his feelings of helplessness.

"It is a psychological axiom that the more extreme one's behavior is in one direction, the more likely one is seeking to escape from or compensate for unconscious feelings in the other. Thus, in the case of the abrasive personality, we see the intense striving for perfection, even omniscience, which reflects a deep-seated feeling of inadequacy and, ultimately, helplessness."

This helplessness, Mr. Levinson believes, stems from traumatic infant experiences such as the loss of the mother or an insufficient amount of parental love.

The child feels so vulnerable, Mr. Levinson theorizes, that he strives for a level of omnipotence and perfection that will make him invulnerable. The guilt and anger he feels at falling short of perfection is bound to spill over onto his peers and subordinate spouses, children and even pets.

Los Angeles Times.

U.S. Casts Doubt On Report That 3 Died in Uganda

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP).—The State Department has said that preliminary information casts doubt on a published report that three U.S. citizens were beheaded after their arrest by Ugandan policemen in a Kampala hotel.

The three were identified in the report as Richard Sankey, George Milton Smith and Austin Brown. State Department spokesman Rodding Carter 3d said that a check of passport files has not found anyone with those names.

The West German Embassy in Kampala has reported that it can find no evidence that the three U.S. citizens reported beheaded ever were in Uganda, the Foreign Ministry said in Bonn.

A spokesman said the embassy reported that no one with the cited names had visited Uganda. Bonn represents U.S. interests in Uganda.

But Mr. Levinson, who is a psychologist at the Levinson Institute and Harvard Medical School, said that group therapy techniques that are popular with U.S. corporations may destroy an abrasive person completely instead of helping him, because the confrontation they feature threatens the protective structure such a person has built around his feelings of helplessness.

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Los Angeles Times.

UN Panel Calls For Gypsy Rights

GENEVA, Aug. 31 (UPI).—The world's Gypsies, hounded through the centuries, have finally gained international legitimacy.

The UN subcommission on human rights adopted a resolution today asking that "those countries which have Gypsies within their borders give them the full rights to which they are entitled."

The subcommission, however, rejected part of a resolution saying that Gypsies are of Indian origin. It said that the claim would require a scientific and cultural study which is not within its mandate.

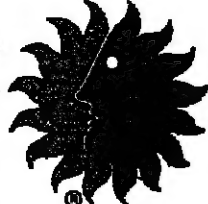
UN to Hear Carter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (Reuters).—President Carter plans to address the UN General Assembly in New York early in October, administration officials said today. It will be Mr. Carter's first speech to a formal session of the UN.

ilias LALAOUNIS

SYMBOLS
in 18 and 22 K Gold

PARIS: 364, rue Saint-Honoré (Place Vendôme)
GENEVA: AI BON GENIE
ZURICH: AI GRIEDER'S
ATHENS: 5, Panepistimiou Avenue
Hôtel Grande Bretagne
MYKONOS, CORFU, RHODES



Fly National non-stop to Miami.

London-Miami
Paris-Miami

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For Sri Lanka, the hostility between Tamil and Sinhalese was more like that of Burmese and Bengali, of Chinese and Indonesian, of Indian and Fijian, of Irish and Ulster Scot—or, for that matter, of the American-born and every wave of immigration that came to the United States. It was fear of the

When Bishop Heber wrote of the spicy breezes that blew over Ceylon's isle, "where every prospect pleases, and only man is vile," he could blame the evils on the heathen in his blindness. But that same blindness affected the British Empire and, in far more brutal form, inspired "Mein Kampf" and the terrible war it inflicted upon humanity. And it remains, and grows, to set off bombings and hijackings, the looting of neighborhoods and the limitations of even the most democratic of governments. Man today may bow down to wood and stone as formulae to set him apart from his fellows—but far too much of the inspiration of those formulae stems from fear and hatred of those fellow-humans; far too little from the common fate that set mankind in this world and makes the whole race interdependent.

When its dilatory tactics were challenged in court last spring, U.S. Judge Milton Pollack upheld federal jurisdiction over the matter and ruled, accordingly, that the Port Authority did not have the power to bar the Concorde in the face of Secretary Coleman's decision; he was overruled on that point by the Appellate Court. This time, with the rights of the Port Authority no longer in question, Judge Pollack has ruled that the

In other words, the Port Authority has acted as a government might act in a nation where power is total and law means nothing. Its members don't want the Concorde to land at Kennedy, and they are willing to disregard both the law and the facts to enforce their desires. That may be good politics—most New York politicians seem to think that it is—but it is bad government, and particularly bad for the orderly conduct of foreign relations. It is denying to the Concorde and its owners, who are, after all, two major foreign allies, the essence of what U.S. government ought to be all about: fairness and respect for law.

The essential point is that nobody—in-

September 1, 1902

NEW YORK—Today is the holiday throughout the country known as Labor Day, and seldom has it seen more unrest among the industrial classes. It is not unnatural that strikes are held in the light of the great fortunes made by the trust promoters, especially those in coal and steel. It is only natural that the workers should desire better living conditions.

September 1, 1927

WASHINGTON—In aviation of the future, both commercial and military, the dirigible is going to play a part and just what part will be determined in experiments of the next two or three years. Recently the dirigible has been somewhat eclipsed by the rapid development of the airplane, or heavier-than-air craft. But there is definitely a place for this craft in the future.



• More important, Lanco's finances have begun to reflect on Carter's judgment. His well-publicized indiscretions are eroding the President's authority precisely when Carter needs it most to deal with Congress on the critical issues of energy, welfare reform, the Panama Canal and a lot of other highly controversial matters.

There is another practical point Bert Lanco has to consider. This controversy isn't helping his banking fortunes any more than it's helping Carter's political fortunes. If he holds on to his job in Washington, he could easily lose his shirt in Atlanta, and that would be a bad thing. Carter's is more to the point.

He has best a hold President

Washington has been watching the struggle against the background of Watergate, one lesson of which was: In a crisis, cut your losses, don't let personal consideration damage your administration. Now, after an understandable delay to give Lance a chance to explain himself, this idea seems to be moving the President's closest aides, though there is yet no clear evidence that it has moved the President.

Accordingly, Carter is at the

Scientists? Scientists may bicker over the awards, as the Swedish academies themselves will. But Nobel's will was maintained in 1968. Fortunately the executors persuaded the reluctant dragons, including King Oscar II, that no prize will ever please the losers and that the incentives would be worth the fuss. [Byen a layman who examines the lists will find familiar names, above all American names, and I fail to see how these awards have blotted anyone's copybook.] It is hardly consistent to complain that the unknowns of science are left out and that the literary prize goes so often to the obscure. The missing sciences that Mr. Greenberg regrets could easily be added—outside the framework of Nobel's will (like the economics prize) but awarded in the same context as the others.

One may deplore the literary tastes of the Swedish Academy, but in view of the limits set by Nobel's will, I see no reason to sneer at a list that includes Kipling, Yeats, Shaw, Berson, Thomas

JOHN BOVEY.

Although this has been noted in the West, now for the first time a Soviet scholar has admitted such a possibility. In a book titled "Fertility in the U.S.S.R.: Its Ethno-Demographic Aspect" (Moscow, 1977), G. A. Bondarskaya has extrapolated the current situation to project the size of the 15 major Soviet nationalities in the year 2000.

While the European Union will have become relatively strong, they will still remain a "strategic problem" for the Asians. The critical point Russo-American relations will move east, however. A long to our source, the Russians will lose their 1970 market by the year 2000 (to 14.1%). Although they will a plurality of 44.3 per cent will lose their 1970 market. They will outnumber the by less than two to one against the Asians. The ratio better than "five to one."

political parties to gain power. Five eastern Caribbean islands are Associated States of Britain—a kind of halfway-house status between a colony and independent nation, British diplomats say they are not pushing these islands to become independent but, as one put it: "Over the next few years, independence seems to be in the cards."

Besides Dominica and St. Vincent, there are Antigua, St. Kitts and St. Lucia.

Herald INTERNATIONAL

The Caribbean Comm (Caricom), the region's four-old effort to create a con market, is in disarray becau import restrictions adopte financially troubled Jamaica Guyana, also former British nies. The smaller and p islands, known as "lesser dev ed countries," claim Caricom hurt their development.

Edith M. Lederer wrote
article for the Associated F

Inns, Shortages Blamed

Experts Fear Malaria Cases to Rise on India Subcontinent

DELHI, Aug. 31 (AP)—Ages of insecticides and early rains this year have aggravated the serious problem of malaria in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

Malaria, a disease transmitted by mosquitoes, causes high fever, fatigue, anemia, and on rare occasions death. It has been rising in Asia in the last few years and that will increase again this year.

According to international health authorities, India recorded 6 million cases of malaria last year. Authorities estimate about the same number of cases went undetected, meaning there were about 12 million to 13 million malaria cases altogether.

90,000 Cases
This year there have been at least 90,000 cases of malaria, only recorded among the 5 million residents of New Delhi, compared to 18,000 cases reported in the same period last year.

There is no question that malaria has made extensive inroads in the region, said officials of the World Health Organization. The resources of the governments are no longer adequate to eradicate malaria, controlling malaria, he said.

As in recent years, few are dying of malaria this year. Also, governments of South Asia no longer need to convince the need for malaria control.

Furthermore, India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka are beginning to stop their own production of

insecticides and of the quinine-based drugs that quickly subdue the malaria parasite in the bloodstream and liver.

Not Enough Drugs
These countries have, or will be able to obtain enough drugs for afflicted malaria patients, but officials said that there are not enough drugs or insecticides to begin the kind of preventive measures necessary to limit the spread of the disease.

A WHO spokesman said that supplies of chloroquine, the main preventive and cure for most forms of malaria, are adequate in India this year, unlike in the past, and that the surrounding countries are not reporting major shortages.

Two, 350-milligram chloroquine tablets, costing about 5 U.S. cents, will suppress most strains of malaria if taken once a week on a preventive basis.

But governments of South Asia do not have enough tablets to promote widespread use of chloroquine on a preventive basis, officials said.

Short Supply
Primaquine, another quinine-based drug used to treat malaria, is however in short supply. Doctors and chemists said that the drug is difficult to get in drug stores in the Indian capital, due in part to hoarding and the lack of any domestic production.

During the 19th century, and earlier in this century, malaria afflicted 75 million Indians a year and sometimes killed as many as 800,000 before quinine was found to be a cure.

By 1965, an intensive malaria eradication program using DDT insecticide and quinine drugs had greatly reduced the incidence of malaria on the Asian subcontinent and had confined malaria deaths to the remotest areas of the country where drugs were not readily available.

Since then, however, malaria incidence has steadily increased. The 1973 oil embargo which quadrupled the price of insecticide further hampered the eradication program.

Austrian Climber Dies in Glacier

CHAMONIX, France, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Gerhard Mayer, a mountain climber trapped in a glacial crevasse here for four days and five nights, was found dead yesterday by rescue crews.

Mr. Mayer, 35, of Graz, Austria, had been trapped for 145 hours when rescue crews reached him. Rescuers on foot and in helicopters had been hampered by strong winds, heavy rain, and a snowstorm.

Mr. Mayer was climbing with a friend, Werner Burgmeister, when he fell into the crevasse. Mr. Burgmeister said after alerting the rescue crews that he had left Mr. Mayer with food for seven to eight days, sleeping bags and covers.

Thai Officials Close Laos Border Point

BANGKOK, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Thai officials closed the Mekong River border crossing with Laos today in a dispute over refugees from the Communist nation.

Senior officials in Nong Khai, the border town about 385 miles north of Bangkok, confirmed the closing and said U.S., Japanese and United Nations diplomats were stranded by the sudden decision. The officials reported that the border was closed after 69 refugees from Laos tried to land in Thailand at the border town yesterday.



GETTING READY—Tribeswoman uses a mirror to check out her plumage as she prepares to take part in a tribal ceremony in Papua New Guinea.

Scientists Criticize UN Plan To Stop the Spread of Desert

By Boyce Rensberger

NAIROBI, Aug. 31 (UPI)—An international panel of scientists advising the United Nations Conference on Desertification here today criticized the proposed plan for combating the desert's spread as underestimating the costs of achieving the goals, overestimating the adequacy of existing technology, and as being too optimistic on how quickly the job could be done.

The panel noted, however, that the plan was generally sound technically and, with modifications, would provide enough guidance for affected countries to begin or to enlarge action immediately.

"There is no need to delay action," said Dr. Joel Schechter, a specialist on arid lands and a member of the Israeli delegation. "The technology at hand is sufficiently feasible to get started."

Dr. Schechter and Dr. Harold Drege, director of the International Center for Arid and Semi-Arid Land Studies at Texas Tech University in Lubbock, speaking for the panel, said that as experience is gained better techniques and concepts would be likely to emerge.

6 Associations
The panel was convened by six national and international scientific associations. They include the American Association for the Advancement of Science and comparable organizations from France, Britain, East Africa, India and Latin America.

As an example of the costs that the scientists felt were not covered, Dr. Drege cited the recommendations that nomads and others living in arid lands reduce the size of their herds and stop cutting down trees for firewood. He said that this would impose a severe social and economic cost for the nomads.

In the long run, such actions would allow the regrowth of vegetation and slow down desertification, he said, but in the short run, people would be hurt. The scientists also felt that too much was expected from imported technologies which have not been

proven, urged closer attention to more modest efforts that build upon, instead of replace, traditional methods.

Indonesia Attacking Corruption Anew

JAKARTA, Aug. 31 (Reuters)—A drive against corruption has been launched in Indonesia that officials say will reach to the highest levels.

But the question being asked is whether the new operation will achieve any more long-term success than previous attempts to wipe out *pungli*, as bribes are known here.

Life in Indonesia often presents a choice between spending time while abiding by laws and regulations or reducing the frustration by paying bribes.

Corruption seems so widespread that some foreign sociologists have suggested it is an integral part of the local culture.

"Operation Order," the latest drive against *pungli*, has concentrated on wiping out illegal levies on roads and in ports, although the military has said that the campaign will be extended

and that there will be no reluctance to attack corruption in the highest levels of government.

One of the darkest *pungli* spots has been Jakarta's port of Tanjung Perak. In recent months, a number of officials there have been arrested and some have been jailed.

The Indonesian importers association estimates that the average *pungli* rate at the port is 30 per cent of total import value compared with about 10 per cent a few years ago. Indonesia's association representing truck and bus operators estimates that in Java its members pay about 10 billion rupiahs (\$24 million) in bribes every year.

Consumer Impact
The damage to the national economy is beyond calculation. All bribes eventually affect the cost to the public of goods and services. What appears to be most dangerous in the long run is the traditional *pungli* mentality of workers, civil servants and businessmen. Without *pungli*, nothing happens.

Smuggling from Singapore, often with the cooperation of Indonesian officials, is estimated to cost the state \$100 million a year.

The chief of the East Kalimantan (Borneo) branch of the state logistics agency recently was sentenced to life imprisonment for embezzling \$19 million worth of public rice stocks. He was the highest official caught so far

but, in his trial, he insisted that higher-ranking officials had benefited from his crime. Parliament has been pressing the investigation but there have been no further arrests yet.

"Operation Order" is expected to last five years. The government has called on journalists to cooperate by exposing illegal practices and, if necessary, attacking the government.

"Operation Order" has caused a few unforeseen problems. Some consumer goods in Jakarta are in short supply because shippers no longer are able to bribe police and officials to allow them to take their vehicles into the capital when overloaded.

To make deliveries at former levels, owners need to invest in new trucks. But most are unwilling to commit their money until they are certain the *pungli* system is not going to return.

Aborigines Sue U.K., Australia Over Land

SYDNEY, August 31 (AP)—Four aborigines are suing the Australian and British governments in Australia's highest court for \$176 billion in compensation for loss of native lands in the last 200 years.

They also asked the court to bar the mining and exportation of uranium and oil until a final court ruling is made on their claims. The four filed identical suits as individuals with help from the Aboriginal Legal Society.

Pakistan Leader Calls for A-Plant

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Aug. 31 (AP)—The leader of the main opposition to former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's Pakistan Peoples party said yesterday that if his group wins the Oct. 18 elections, "a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant will be acquired at all costs and from anywhere it is available."

Maulana Mufti Mahmood, chief of the Pakistan National Alliance, said the plant would be used for the "welfare and betterment of humanity and development and prosperity of the country, but it will not be used for destruction or human extermination."

Mr. Bhutto contracted two years ago to buy a French reprocessing plant. The United States advised Pakistan to abandon the deal to check the spread of nuclear weapons.

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in Hagen, 54, tress in U.S. ms, TV, Dies

LYTWOOD, Aug. 31 (UPI)—In Hagen, 54, a radio, broad-cast and movie actress who played Danny Thomas' wife in television series "Make Room Daddy," has died after a year's battle with throat cancer.

Ms. Hagen died Monday night at Motion Picture Home and Hospital, said her former husband, Tom Seidel. He said she had undergone three operations and tried unsuccessfully to obtain laser treatment. She traveled to West Germany months ago for the controversial medication, Mr. Seidel said.

She played in the television series for three seasons before ending her retirement from business in 1968. She made a year later and made final movie, playing Fred Murray's wife in a Walt Disney picture, "Shaggy Dog."

survive Schlumberger
IS, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Maurice Schlumberger, 91, who founded the original Schlumberger in 1919, died last week. Schlumberger was a member of a prominent family of scientists and industrialists. His son, Maurice Schlumberger, is today as Neufibre Schlumberger, of which his son is president.

Ralph Samuelson
ISLAND, Mr. Aug. 31—Ralph Samuelson, 74, co-founder of water skiing, died Sunday night at his home.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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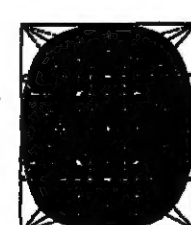
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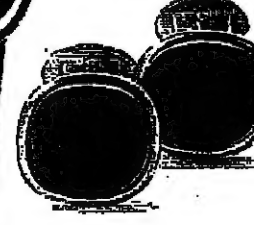
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Starting today, the International Herald Tribune is being printed in Zürich as well as in Paris and London. Each evening, as the paper "goes to bed" in Paris, a facsimile of each page will be transmitted over telephone wires to the GDZ printing establishment in the Stauffacherstrasse, where mere minutes after the "pictures" are received more than 50,000 copies will roll off the presses.

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Robin Hood: 600 Years Old, Still Going Strong

By Gary Yerkey

NOTTINGHAM, England (IPT).—For someone whose existence is open to dispute, Robin Hood, that legendary equalizer of wealth, has done just fine. He has turned up in more than 750 books—both fictional and scholarly—and in many, too many, motion pictures, including the 1932 Douglas Fairbanks sr. production, the 1938 and 1952 versions, starring Errol Flynn and Richard Todd respectively, a 1974 Walt Disney animated cartoon in which Robin Hood and Maid Marian appear as cats and the 1975 film, "Robin and Marian." He was even the subject of a long-running television series starring Richard Todd.

This year, the longbow-toting celebrity marks the 600th anniversary of his first mention—in Langland's "Piers Plowman"—and, coincidentally, an English writer, John Sheffield, has published a book that puts the bandit-hero in perspective, separating fact (if there was any) from fiction.

"There is no 'true story' of Robin Hood," Sheffield contends in "Nottingham: A Guide." Even Langland's work treated him as entirely fictional. What he was, Sheffield believes, despite serious efforts by some scholars to find a real Robin Hood in the thicket of fantasy, was the embodiment in narrative form of widespread opposition to oppressive laws drawn up by medieval English royalty.

In Robin Hood's day, which was any time between the 13th and 15th century, depending on the source, Sherwood Forest extended north from the River Trent, today running through the southern outskirts of Nottingham, for about 25 miles in a broad belt between 8 and 10 miles wide. Thanks to agriculture and industry, it is now about one-tenth of its original size.

"The medieval kings," writes Sheffield, "were obsessed with hunting.... They placed nearly a third of the country under restrictive forest laws which pro-

hibited the beasts of their chase from any activity which would damage the royal sport." Penalties for violation of the laws were severe, including mutilation and death, though they were relaxed somewhat following the signing of the Magna Carta in 1215.

"If there was an historical Robin Hood," Sheffield concludes, "the 13th century seems the likeliest period, when resentment of the laws was at its height." The barons and the landed gentry found the laws as onerous as did the peasants—many of their estates fell within royal forests—so the discoveries of J. W. Walker, placing Robin Hood as an archer in the service of an earl who took up arms against the king, appear most believable. When the earl was defeated, so the theory goes, Robin Hood took refuge in the forest as an outlaw. "Still," says Sheffield, "nothing conclusive has been found and scholars continue to wrangle over various candidates—obscure figures dug up from royal pipe rolls or manorial records whose sole connection with Robin Hood is a similar name or an association with outlaws."

Sheffield figures further that no link between the ballads and a real person is likely to be found. What is significant, he feels, is that every story discovered so far shows "many telltale signs of legend, in particular the way they have absorbed earlier stories about other heroes." He finds curious the fact that in few of the Robin Hood ballads from any period—and in none of the earliest ones—does he rob the rich to give to the poor, yet that has become his best-known characteristic. That Robin Hood was really the dispossessed Earl of Huntingdon was probably an invention of poets and dramatists writing for an aristocratic audience at the Tudor court, Sheffield contends.

The most "authentic" Robin Hood can be found, he believes, in the Oxford Book of Ballads,



Robin Hood without his arrow.

Gary Yerkey

while a conveniently wide selection of ballads is available in Rieu's "Robin Hood" and "Robin Hood's Garland." In Carolan's "Robin Hood" (an Everyman paperback) and Roger Lancelyn Green's "The Story of Robin Hood" (a Puffin paperback), the reader will find "good, solid prose for children (and others)." The latter book "simply and straightforwardly collects all the tales from all sources, however sober and however silly," though the prize for "the most outrageous account of Robin" goes to another title, "The Story of the Strik," by Peter Tinniswood, in which Robin is an aging queen, Maid Marian a young one.

From the literary point of view, Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe," with its character Locksley, is still "as good an account of Robin Hood as there is." The balance of the literary output—from the earliest ballads to the latest children's books—often makes "a rattling good read" but cannot compare with the King Arthur treasures, with tales such as "Once and Future King" and "Morte d'Arthur."

For those with a taste for scholarship, Sheffield recommends J.C. Holt's "The Ballads of Robin Hood" and for those with a gluttonous appetite, he suggests a visit to the Nottingham County Library, which has col-

lected more than 750 books from around the world relating to the Robin Hood legend. There is also Nottingham's Robin Hood Society for those who want to "satisfy a passionate commitment." It has, Sheffield notes provocatively, "its own very definite theories about the reality of Robin's existence."

Places in England associated with the legend are best discovered in the Dalesman paperback "The Haunts of Robin Hood," Sheffield says. But he is discouraging when discussing Sherwood Forest, where "it is doubtful if Robin would feel very much at home among War Department training camps, pithead machinery (this is one of Britain's richest coalfields) and regiments of Forestry Commission cone-bearing trees."

Sherwood's most famous specimen, the Major Oak, under which Robin Hood and his Merry Men reportedly took shelter, is evidence of the progressive thinning-out of the woods through the centuries. It is hollow and squat (32 feet in circumference), typical of a tree with ample room to spread out comfortably. Last year, dealing another blow to reality seekers, the Forestry Commission declared the Major Oak to be only 401 years old, far too young to have been alive during Robin Hood's era.

What does the local population think about the attention the Robin Hood legend has brought upon the region? Well, it's not exactly enamored with the so-called Robin Hood. Vandalism has stolen the arrow from the bow of the seven-foot bronze statue of Robin Hood near Nottingham Castle so many times that officials long ago stopped replacing it—although there has been talk recently of "having another try." Sheffield is realistic. "Like the castle itself," he says, "the Robin Hood legend has never satisfied the romantic inclinations of the people here, who would much rather prefer a seven-foot bronze statue of Errol Flynn."

DINING OUT: Laurent Re-Established With Elegance in Paris

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (IPT).—The season has arrived for the return of the native. While the people who supposedly set the style were away, one of the most luxurious restaurants in Paris re-established itself.

Laurent reopened without fanfare on July 12, operating like a show on the road determined to iron out the kinks before the official first night. It did so well that plans for an inaugural bash have been shelved as no longer necessary.

Three and a half years ago the old Laurent in the neoclassic pavilion with the cream-and-apricot facade in the gardens of the Champs-Élysées (the building dates to 1842) was closed. During the interim, ownership changed hands. The present proprietor is the Société Européenne des Grands Restaurants (Sir James Goldsmith is one of the principal shareholders). Laurent is the first of the chain.

Within the premises were restyled by London decorator Anthony Little in a light but muted fashion. The result is elegant. The kitchens were redone and refitted to become a spacious, airy and functional work center.

Young Staff
The staff is new and everybody, except the director, is under 35. Chosen for their personalities as well as their abilities, they exude a scintillating unpretentiousness which being somewhat rare in top-drawer houses is twice as appreciated. The team spirit encourages suggestions and contributions from everybody. In the entrance rotunda, under the bronze Empire chandelier, a pyramid of vegetables, changed daily, is a sign of the colorful freshness that characterizes the food of the new Laurent.

The hors d'oeuvres trolley with three revolving tiers—a copy of a model that was standard in Paris at the turn of the century—holds six oblong white dishes on each level. Each hors d'oeuvre requires demanding work in its preparation. A pale green succini cup, parboiled but a step away from raw, is filled with a mousse of carrot and accented with a speck of black olive. Similar treatment is given to cherry tomatoes which are hollowed and filled with a dollop of pink tomato mousse. Miniature pinwheels are sliced from a paupiette of sole. Terrine of eel with a sauce of aromatic herbs and marinated raw salmon with dill sauce are served in portions brought down to the size of temptation only. The selection is void of all the easy standbys such as graté carrots, black olives, canned sardines.

The big seller in the first-course department—despite its price of 130 francs—is a salad of fresh lobster put together by your table. An ice-filled crystal bowl is ringed with lobster. The

meat is pried from the shells and placed upon strips of lettuce enhanced by slivers of crunchy fennel. Laurent is one of the few restaurants to present *bisque de homard* made with fresh lobster destined for this purpose only.

Excellence of Seafood
The excellence of the seafood is due to the crustaceans being kept alive in tanks of seawater until ready for the pot. Tanks of fresh water keep alive the trout.

The latter is presented in a delightful but so offbeat a manner that few customers order it unless urged by the waiter. So

far nobody who has taken the challenge has been anything but charmed. The trout is boned and stuffed with a mousse of pike and accompanied by a sweetly tart rhubarb sauce which is as pleasing as it is unexpected.

A triumph among the fish dishes is the *sole à la chaboute* our *petite légumes*. The sole is poached but so gently that it retains all its tenderness and flavor. It is napped with a white wine and butter sauce given vigor from finely chopped chives. Scattered over the surface are the vegetables, steam-cooked for less than two minutes. The green beans have been cut into con-

fetti-lengths and the carrots and turnips have been carved to the size of large pearls.

Laurent is a mosaic of splendid details. A salad is presented on its own cart. There is an abundance of choice—romaine, chicory, lettuce, green pepper, radishes, tomatoes, celery, cucumber, fennel. There is a choice of four vinegars: sherry, champagne, wine and elder. There is a choice of four oils: peanut, olive, walnut and corn. The happiest blend for one of these salads, according to chef Marc Pralong, is peanut oil with sherry vinegar.

The bread basket is filled with an assortment from

the best bakers the management could find in Paris.

The wine cellar has 600 wines, including such rarities as Grand-Larose dating to 1928 and 1929, magnums of which are priced at 800 and 900 francs. At 100 francs a bottle, however, you can have an excellent Chateau La Gailletière and wines from the Loire as low as 45 francs.

Restaurant Laurent, 41 avenue Gabriel, Paris 75008. Telephone: 359-14-49. Closed Saturdays and Sundays. Open-air terrace in good weather. Private dining rooms. Average price: 200 francs, without the lobster salad and with a moderate wine.

Great Wave of Jobless U.S. Youth on Decline

By Jerry M. Flint

NEW YORK (IPT).—The great wave of 16 to 19-year-olds, a phenomenon that turned youth unemployment into a national problem, has peaked and their number is declining.

Next year the number of persons aged 16 to 19, now 17 million, will drop by 40,000; in five years it will be 1.3 million lower, according to Census Bureau projections.

This population shift comes just as the Carter administration is beginning to design a \$1-billion program that is to supply 200,000 jobs for unemployed youths.

The natural decline over the next few years, however, could be offset by shortages of recruits into the work force of the young, institutions ranging from the Army to hamburger stands.

"No question about it, the change in the next five to 10 years may well be one of having a shortage in the low-wage occupations," said Robert Taggart, former executive director of the National Council on Employment Policy, who has been picked to head the growing federal youth employment effort.

In New York City, which has one of the highest youth unemployment rates in the United States, Herbert Blomstock, the federal regional commissioner of labor statistics, said, "I see improvement short-term and long-term."

"It's too early to say we've made the turn," he said of the youth job problem, "but there is a bottoming out."

How quickly changes will come, however, is still a question. Over the next couple of years, the youth unemployment rate "may not even drop at all," despite the population change and new programs, said Taggart.

Esther Friedman, director of programs for the government's Youth Task Force, agreed. "We're not going to turn the world around in a year," she said.

Julius Shiskin, the federal commissioner of labor statistics, said

that there would be a lower rate of unemployment for youths, but added, "I don't think we're going to run into shortages." A brighter outlook in a few years, however, does not help anyone without work now, he noted.

George Iken, an economist who studies youth unemployment for the Congressional Budget Office, believes that the population decline could bring the teen-age jobless rate down by as much as 33 percentage points by 1985.

But he also says, "I don't think demographics played an important part in the problem" for nonwhites; instead, geography is a key factor, he says. Nonwhite youths are concentrated in a dozen urban areas where economic growth is slower, and then within the city cores of those areas, far from the new jobs in the suburbs, which is why the government job programs are important, he says.

According to the Labor Department, unemployment among the 16 to 19-year-olds is 17.4 percent and this group accounted for 23 percent of the 6.7 million people counted as out of work last month. The 20 to 24-year-old group accounted for another 23 percent, meaning that the younger job seekers account for about half the nation's unemployed.

The government's new census projections indicate the following changes under way among the two groups:

- Among work-age teenagers the growth is over. Fifteen years ago there were 11.2 million in the 16-to-19 bracket; 10 years ago there were 14.2 million; five years ago 15.9 million; and today 17 million. But in the next five years, the number will be back to 15.8 million, in 10 years to 14.4 million and in 15 years to 12.8 million.

- The 20-to-24 age group stands at 20.1 million and will peak at 21.1 million in 1981 then decline.

- All the decline is among white youth. For example, there were 1.9 million nonwhite teenagers of work age a decade ago; there are 2.6 million today, and in a decade, there still will be 2.6 million.

The severest unemployment problems are concentrated among blacks and other nonwhites. Last month the unemployment rate among whites aged 16 to 19 was 14.3 percent; among nonwhites it was 40.7 percent.

How the drop in the number of white teenagers will affect the black job problem also is debatable. Shiskin believes that, since there are fewer blacks than whites, having a smaller target group to deal with should make it easier.

Miss Friedman says that many of these youths "will be as unqualified as ever," without basic skills such as reading and arithmetic. Both she and Taggart, who

DANCE IN LONDON South Korean Program Ends An Ethnic Summer Season

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, Aug. 31 (IPT).—During the brief summer absence of classical ballet, London has been having a mini-festival of ethnic dance, starting with companies from Mexico, Hong Kong and Bali, and finishing with Poland and South Korea.

The Korean National Dance Company, which opened a two-week season at Sadler's Wells last night, combines many of the best features of all these presentations. Indeed, it is astonishing what a lot there is in common between the folk music and dance of such widely separated countries.

The Korean program, for example, includes an extract from an opera which some remark-ably like flamenco, complete with encouraging interruptions from the musicians, and a dancer who slightly recalls Pilar Lopez. The costumes for a jolly, bouncy dance, with their comical hats, look almost Peruvian, while ingenious patterns with fans and a comic lion dance are both very similar to items presented by the Mexicans. There are also Slavonic touches, in the graceful gliding dance for the ladies and in the crouching dance at the end for one of the men.

The whole varied program is given with a charm and vitality of its own. There are a number of specifically Korean touches, especially the wide range of unusual stringed and wind instruments. One of the most exciting specialty dances comes at the end when the men do acrobatic routines with long streamers attached to their headresses, forming whirling patterns.

The finale of the first part has the women dancing at rapid speed while playing a battery of drums. The most attractive numbers are the endearing white-faced lion, sticking out his tongue and going through his paces with great humor, the parade of women paying homage to the moon, and the dance in which they use their fans to form remarkably realistic and beautiful flower petals and other patterns.

are developing the new Carter administration programs, complain they are not targeted enough at the most disadvantaged.

The show is notable for its spectacular and beautiful costumes, sometimes with long white sleeves trailing well below the hands. The use of the costumes and accessories is more inventive and varied than the actual dancing. There are also some simple but effective variations of scenery and lighting. After London, the company goes on a 10-week European tour, starting in Denmark (Sept. 18-24) and including West Germany (Sept. 25-30) and Nov. 1-10, Belgium (Sept. 27-Oct. 2), the Netherlands (Oct. 5-17), Norway (Oct. 18-22), Sweden (Oct. 23-26), France (Oct. 27-30) and Austria (Nov. 10-13).

Meanwhile, classical ballet has returned to London, with Festival Ballet giving a three-week season at the Festival Hall. This week's triple bill includes an excellent revival of Balanchine's "Night Shadow."

Monday, Elisabeth Terabust, the delightful Italian ballerina who is now a full member of the company, was one of the most convincing and seductive sleepwalkers there has ever been, with Liliana Belfiore and Alain Dubreuil also very well cast as the coquette and the poet and Kenn Wells as a technically gifted and suitably sardonic harlequin.

Peter Schaufuss, on loan from the New York City Ballet, danced the poet in Alicia Markova's admirable staging of "Les Syphides" and is to be seen in "Night Shadow" later. Eva Evdokimova, who ought to be well suited to "Les Syphides," found it impossible to agree about tempi with Graham Bond, the conductor, and all the exertions of Patrice Bart could not bring "Prince Igor" to life. But on the whole it was an enjoyable and well-planned evening. There is another triple bill next week, including the ever-popular "Graduation Ball" and "Sheherazade," while from Sept. 19 to 15, Terabust and Bart will alternate with Evdokimova and Schaufuss as Giselle and Albrecht.

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Africa, French speaking countries (air).....	\$ 72.50	\$ 40.50	Libya (air).....	\$ 83.50	\$ 47.00
Africa other (air).....	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Luxembourg.....	L.F. 2,025.00	1,125.00
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Bahrain (air).....	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	Morocco (air).....	\$ 62.00	\$ 34.50
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BUSINESS

FINANCE

Economic Mini-Boost
Decided by France

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Aug. 31 (AP)—With the French government's decision to increase the minimum wage by 1.5 percent, the French government today announced a series of measures aimed at giving the economy a cautious nudge.

Stock Prices
U.K. Hit
Year High

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP)—British stock prices rose today as the financial index jumped 1.5 percent to 3,600.9, the highest since mid-January 1973. The index was up 1.5 percent, or 54.5 points, to 3,600.9.

The government's decision to increase the minimum wage by 1.5 percent, the French government today announced a series of measures aimed at giving the economy a cautious nudge.

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Pressure Seen
Lingering for Rise
OPEC Prices

LONDON, Aug. 31 (Reuters)—A handful of members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will be under pressure to increase their oil prices by 10 percent, according to a report by a group of analysts.

The report, which is being circulated by the OPEC secretariat, says that the oil price increase is necessary to cover the cost of production.

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Oil Trade Gap
to Narrow

PARIS, Aug. 31 (UPI)—The oil trade deficit with the rest of the world is still declining, officials showed today.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Cockerill Loss Widening

Cockerill, the Belgian steel company, may suffer a loss of some \$2 billion in 1977 and certainly will not be able to pay a dividend this year, company officials say.

Texas Instruments Holds Back

Texas Instruments, citing production-cost concerns and a flooded market, will delay for several months its previously announced entry into the citizens-band radio business.

Court Ends BOC-Airco Injunction

BOC International Ltd. is no longer barred by a U.S. court from acquiring additional shares of Airco Inc., BOC, formerly British

Oxygen Co., acquired 4 million Airco shares in 1973, a 35-per-cent stake. The Federal Trade Commission challenged the acquisition on anti-trust grounds and in 1974 a federal court issued an injunction preventing BOC from acquiring more Airco shares and imposing certain conditions on their relationship.

Texaco to Develop Tartan Field

Texaco's wholly-owned Texaco North Sea U.K. subsidiary has decided to develop the Tartan field, located about 115 miles northeast of Aberdeen, Scotland, subject to approval by the U.K. Department of Energy.

South Korean Cars Seen Gaining Markets

SEOUL, Aug. 31 (AP-DJ)—South Korean automobiles may become increasingly common on the world market in the next decade, some analysts say.

Exports at present are very low, and problems abound that could slow the industry's growth, according to Kim Dong Kyu, assistant minister for heavy industries at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Nonetheless, he says, "We are optimistic that in five or six years the domestic market will expand and the overseas market will increase to meet our production capacity."

South Korea's three major auto companies are Hyundai Motor, Saehan Motor and Kia Industrial Co. Together they have a production capacity of about 150,000 units a year, far in excess of any near-term domestic demand.

Cyprus Mines
Develops New
Copper Process

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 31 (AP-DJ)—Cyprus Mines Corp. says it has developed a new copper production process that could provide an alternative to conventional smelting and refining of the metal.

Cyprus Mines described the process as a four-step system beginning with leaching of copper concentrates in a ferric-chloride solution to produce copper chloride in solution form.

Through precipitation, copper chloride crystals are created, then reduced in a fluid-bed reactor with hydrogen to copper pellets that are almost pure.

The final step is chemical removal of remaining impurities, and conventional melting of the fluid-bed reaction product before pouring copper wire bar.

Under conventional methods, copper ore is mined and crushed to prepare a copper-rich concentrate that is shipped to a smelter where it is heated to separate the copper from sulfur and other impurities.

What Cyprus' method would allow is a chemical treatment of the concentrates to produce a relatively high-purity copper product at a point prior to the melting process.

The process would limit sharply both the volume of material to be heated and the associated bleed-off of gaseous impurities.

WORLDINVEST INCOME FUND

WIF INTERIM DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT

The Trustees of Worldinvest Income Fund are pleased to announce a \$3.00 per share interim distribution to shareholders covering the period from the formation of the Fund on February 4th, 1977 to June 30th, 1977.

Coupon number 1 may be presented on or after August 31st, 1977 to any of the following paying agents:

Bank of America NT & SA, St. George's Building, Ice House Street, Hong Kong.

Wobaco Trust Limited, 50 Shirley Street, Nassau, Bahamas.

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Wobaco Trust (Jersey) Limited, 11, Esplanade, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

Payment will be made subject to any applicable fiscal or other regulations within fourteen days of such presentation.

Wobaco Trust (Jersey) Limited

Denial by White House
Rallies Wall St. Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (UPI)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed narrowly mixed in light trading today, rallying late in the session on a White House statement that President Carter is unaware of any study of wage and price proposals.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 2.60 points to 861.49. It was off 6 points at its low for the day, and down 3.55 at 3 p.m.

Declining issues led gains by about 685 to about 670, but led by more than 2 to 1 in early selling.

U.S. Officials
Eyeing Curbs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (NYT)—Carter administration officials are considering a new program for wage and price restraint in an effort to reduce inflation and expect it could be announced within the next six months, a qualified source said yesterday.

The White House denied the report today. Reuters said, "There is absolutely no such proposal being considered by the White House. The President has given no instruction to develop such standards."

The administration is understood to be thinking in terms of guidelines or single numbers in the form of a code of voluntary standards of what constitutes "reasonable" wage and price behavior.

Guidelines were described as good for the early 1980s, when the Kennedy administration applied pressure to keep wages and prices within the bounds of national productivity gains.

But, the source said, the economy has developed too many imbalances for such a policy to be practical today.

While some industries have raised prices because of higher costs, others have lowered both prices and profits. As a result, the source said, a program of national guidelines would work unfairly.

Instead, current thinking is to apply guidance, or the new standards, on an industry-by-industry basis.

The hope is to do something to reduce the underlying rate of inflation which is now believed to have risen to between 6.5 and 7 percent.

The administration unveiled an anti-inflation program last April 15 but refrained from setting wage and price standards at that time, the source said, because of fears they would be interpreted as a first step toward controls. The public now understands that the government must play a more active role in the field, the source said.

Success would depend upon the cooperation of business and labor, which have strongly opposed government intervention in wage-price policies in the past.

The source noted that the new policy would also depend on the success the government itself has in dealing with the inflation it itself creates through regulatory and other policies.

Finland Devalues
By 3 Per Cent

HELSINKI, Aug. 31 (Reuters)—Finland today devalued the markka by 3 per cent, Premier Kalevi Sorsa announced.

The Premier also said the bank rate has been cut to 8.25 per cent from 9.25 per cent, effective tomorrow.

Finland is the third Nordic country to revalue its currency after Sweden, an important trading partner, withdrew from the joint European float on Monday and devalued its krona by 10 per cent. The other countries were Norway and Denmark.

Dow Jones
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Outlay Plans
Of Firms at
Near RecordU.S. Concerns' Projects
2d Highest in 24 Years

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (NYT)—Capital appropriations by the 1,000 largest U.S. manufacturers totaled \$15.19 billion in the second quarter of 1977, the second highest amount in the 24-year history of such surveys, the Conference Board reported yesterday.

Capital appropriations, which are authorizations to spend money in the future for new plant and equipment, were 4 per cent over those in the first quarter of the year and 24 per cent above those of the second quarter of 1976.

The appropriations record was set in the third quarter of 1974, with a total of \$16.38 billion. Second-quarter 1977 appropriations would have been highest except for a 20-per-cent cutback by the petroleum industry.

"Although a continuation of the ongoing upturn in new investment seems likely," said Edgar Fiedler, vice-president of economic research, "business confidence does not appear ebullient enough to support a full-fledged capital spending boom."

Mr. Fiedler said, however, that the second-quarter improvement in appropriations was more widespread than at any time since the first quarter of 1973.

He said that along with second-quarter advances in new orders for machinery and equipment and commercial and construction contracts, business investment would be a major force in sustaining economic expansion for the remainder of 1977 and into 1978.

The Conference Board projects capital appropriations for 1977 at \$63.4 billion, up 27 per cent over 1976. A notably larger proportion of the increase is expected to be in non-durables than in durables.

Actual capital spending is expected to reach \$51.7 billion in 1977, 10 per cent above the 1976 figure. Non-durable industries appropriated \$3.36 billion in the second quarter, a gain of 4.5 per cent from the first quarter.

Appropriations by durable goods industries totaled \$6.83 billion in the second quarter, 3 per cent over the first quarter.

Company Profit

Mitsubishi Chem. Ind.

Year	1976	1975	1974
Revenue	279.45	279.45	210.0
Profits	2.62	2.52	2.52

(Billions of Yen)

Global Natural Resources
Properties LimitedNotice of
Annual General Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Third Annual General Meeting of the members of the Company will be held at The Grand Hotel, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands, on Friday, 23 September 1977 at 11:00 A.M. (Jersey time) to transact the following business:

Receive the Reports of the Directors and the Financial Statements and the Auditors' Reports thereon for the years ended 31 December 1976 and 1977;

Elect Directors;

Appoint Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. auditors of the Company and authorize that the remuneration of the auditors be fixed by the Directors;

Approve the grant by the Board of Directors of options for the purchase of bearer share warrants representing 140,000 of the Company's Common Shares to key employees and Directors of the Company and its subsidiaries;

Approve Directors' fees for non-management Directors; AND THAT immediately upon conclusion of the Third Annual General Meeting the Adjourned Second Annual General Meeting will be reconvened to consider the following adjourned resolution:

Receive Directors' Reports and the Financial Statements and the Auditors' Reports thereon for the years ended 31 December 1972, 1973 and 1974.

By Order of the Board
Anthony C. Boakes, Assistant Secretary

Notes:

(A) Copies of the Company's Annual Reports for the years ended 31 December 1972 to 1976, including Reports of the Directors, audited Financial Statements and Auditors' Reports, the Form of Proxy, and Proxy Information with respect to the Resolutions dealing with the election of Directors, approval of the grant of options and approval of fees for non-management Directors, may be obtained from the office of GNP Shareholder Services Limited ("Shareholder Services"), 26-27 Regency Square, Brighton, Sussex, England, BN1 2FH.

(B) A holder of a bearer share warrant certificate representing Common Shares of the Company is entitled to attend and vote in person or by proxy at the Meetings if not later than 11:00 A.M. (Jersey time) on 21 September 1977 such holder has:

(i) Obtained from Shareholder Services by personal application or mail a Certificate of Deposit of Share Warrant Certificates and Form of Proxy (indicating language preference, English, French, German and Spanish);

(ii) Lodged the bearer share certificates with a depositary bank of the holder's choice in accordance with the instructions on the Certificate of Deposit and Form of Proxy.

(C) To attend and vote in person at the Meetings, the holder must produce the completed Certificate of Deposit at the Meetings.

(D) To attend and vote by proxy at the Meetings such holder must lodge the completed Certificate of Deposit and Form of Proxy with Shareholder Services prior to 11:00 A.M. 21 September 1977.

(E) A member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at the Meetings may appoint another person (who need not be a member) as his proxy to attend and vote instead of him.

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(Continued on next page.)

International Bonds Traded in Euro

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[illegible]

UBS maintains peak position in customer deposits – international operations make up half of all activities.

<p>The inflow of customer deposits continued undiminished in the first half of 1977. A new high was reached end of June at Sfr. 30.3 billion, with Sfr. 11.2 billion originating abroad. UBS thus continues to take the lead among</p>			<p>half of the Bank's entire activities is devoted to international business.</p>			<p>actions on the Euromarket. In addition, it carried out numerous private placings for foreign borrowers and took part in many syndicated Euroloans.</p>		
<p>Trusted Worldwide</p> <p>These figures mirror the trust which customers throughout the world place not only in UBS but also in Switzerland as a major financial center – a base characterized by political and economic stability and the lowest inflation rate of all leading industrial nations. As a result, the Swiss franc ranks among the world's hardest currencies.</p>			<p>Solid Swiss Base</p> <p>The internationalism of Swiss banking is matched by the multi-national character of Switzerland's foreign trade, insurance industry and tourism. The Union Bank of Switzerland, represented in 21 countries and on all continents, is broadly based in Switzerland as well as abroad. With 207 branch offices and agencies, UBS maintains the largest office network of all Swiss banking institutions and can therefore offer its wide range of services to customers everywhere. On the spot – worldwide – operating with the benefits of a solid base.</p>					
<p>Balance Sheet Highlights</p>								
			<p>Dec. 31, 76 in mil. Sfr.</p>			<p>June 30, 77 in mil. Sfr.</p>		
Total assets	52,651	54,229						
Customer deposits	28,950	30,294						
Bank deposits	17,252	16,871						
Loans								
to customers	20,920	22,595						
Loans to banks	19,770	21,404						
Capital resources	3,229	3,416						



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345 Matsui E. Wks.	69	<div>\$100,000,000</div> <div>Ashland Oil, Inc.</div> <div>8.20% Sinking Fund Debentures, due 2002</div>			
330 Mitsui Hvy. Ind.	150				
533 Mitsui Corp.	27				
277 Mitsui Co.	366				
784 Mitsubishi	302				
556 Nippon Elec.	399				
590 Sharp	343				
592 Shiseido	1,160				
2,080 Sony Corp.	2,330				
180 Sumitomo Bk.	277				
651 Taisei Marine	65				
389 Taisoda Chem.	248				
397 Teijin	139				
309 Tokio Marine	258				
622 Toray	124				
Toyota Motor	979				
International Stock Indexes		<div>Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.</div> <div>Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.</div> <div>Lehman Brothers</div> <div>Bache Halsey Stuart Shields</div> <div>The First Boston Corporation</div> <div>Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette</div> <div>Drexel Burnham Lambert</div> <div>Goldman, Sachs & Co.</div> <div>Hornblower, Weeks, Noyes & Traak</div> <div>E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.</div> <div>Kidder, Peabody & Co.</div> <div>Kuhn Loeb & Co.</div> <div>Lazard Frères & Co.</div> <div>Loeb Rhoades & Co. Inc.</div> <div>Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith</div> <div>Paige, Webber, Jackson & Curtis</div> <div>Reynolds Securities Inc.</div> <div>Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.</div> <div>Warburg Faribus Becker</div> <div>Wertheim & Co., Inc.</div> <div>White, Weld & Co.</div> <div>Denn Witter & Co.</div> <div>ABD Securities Corporation</div> <div>Basile Securities Corporation</div> <div>EuroPartners Securities Corporation</div> <div>Scandinavian Securities Corporation</div> <div>SoGen-Swiss International Corporation</div> <div>UBS-DB Corporation</div> <div>Caremore Incorporated</div> <div>Suez American Corporation</div> <td data-kind="ghost"></td>			
Best.	Prev.	High	Low		
87.50	87.80	89.50	87.10		
100.93	101.31	107.53	100.25		
45.44	145.80	148.98	132.11		
00.90	400.80	500.90	355.80		
28.70	234.82	228.70	164.65		
68.98	68.05	74.05	67.83		
51.70	90.10	102.50	97.80		
28.56	425.34	498.57	418.58		
38.88	387.88	388.88	394.70		
31.46	5942.63	5245.46	4848.55		
18.60	306.50	315.80	292.80		
old					
Gold Markets					
Aug. 31, 1977					
Open	Close	M.C.			
146.90	146.01	-0.15			
146.575	146.125	-0.25			
150.36	149.63	-0.55			
Options (/oz.)					
Ex.	Feb.	Options for May 1978 commence on Mon Oct. 9, 1977.			
4.75	9.25-10.25				
4.75	9.00-7.75				
2.75	3.75-4.75				
White Weld S.A.					
Mont-Blanc a I. Switzerland					

هذه امة الاصل

[illegible]

Currency Rates

August 31, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in terms of the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

NEW YORK TO
California
\$211.11
ROUND TRIP

American Airlines

10

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Everywhere.** **Thomas
Cook**
Travellers Cheques

The Management of Foreign Exchange Risks.

***A working conference for businessmen, in Paris,
20-21 October, sponsored jointly by the International
Herald Tribune and Forex Research Ltd.***

of the Dresdener Bank, Karl-Otto Poehl, of the Bundesbank, Robert Anskrom, Treasurer of Chrysler International, Jean-François Lepetit, Manager of the Foreign Department of the Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez, Roy Palmer, Vice President of Manufacturers Hanover Trust, and other experts from Forex Research will participate and answer questions from the floor.

To be sure your company is represented at this important and very practical conference, please fill out and mail the registration form today.

Name of secretary to be contacted in case of

queries: _____

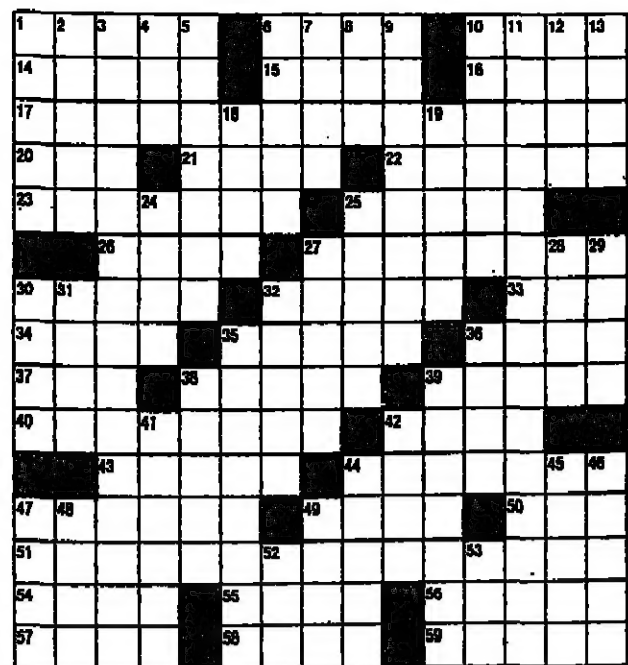
Hotel Room: Please reserve double room (360 FF) single room (270 FF) for the nights of Oct. 19 and 20.

Fees are payable in advance of the conference. Each participant: \$400. or equivalent, and this includes all refreshments, cocktails, lunches and post-conference documentation. Hotel rooms are not included. Fees will be returned in full for any cancellation received 2 weeks before the conference.

**To: The Management of Foreign Exchange
Risks, INTERNATIONAL HERALD
TRIBUNE, 21, rue de Berri, 75008 Paris,
France.**

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Risks, INTERNATIONAL HERALD
TRIBUNE, 21, rue de Berri, 75008 Paris,
France.

CROSSWORD—By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 War clubs
6 "Gosh, darn it!"
10 Part of U.S.M.A.
14 Panting
15 Eastern nurse
16 Mom's negation
17 Irritating somebody
20 Actress Balin
21 — do well
22 — back (reproved)
23 Some teeth
25 Irish county
26 — Scott
27 Party game
30 Philippine island
32 Claims on property
33 Famed Bull
34 Midday
35 Improved, as streets
36 Peck insect
37 Former Burmese V.I.P.
38 Mean dog
39 Laugh of sorts
40 Implored
- 42 Mariner IV photo
43 Emulates
44 Maxwell Perkins
45 Fine porcelain
47 Mrs. Davis
49 Fish dish
50 Harem room
51 Picnic activity
54 Kin of beanie
55 Norman of
56 Alleliates
57 Queens stadium
58 Book by Pearl Buck
59 Frail
- DOWN
1 Kind of carpet
2 Rocket stage
3 This involves pursuit and escape
4 Time abbr.
5 Artificial fly
6 Purses
7 Cupid
8 Burn without pain
9 Scottish county
10 Kind of wool
- 11 Ruined somebody
12 R.N.'s course
13 — a turn (cook perfectly)
18 Require
19 Rises
24 OPEC nation
25 Root for
27 Kin of a bush cat
28 Vigor
29 Brittle
30 Affront of a sort
31 Top rating
32 Applies
35 Queues
36 Kind of scope
38 Erected
39 Golden pet
41 City in Texas
42 Island of Venus
44 Glassware covers
45 Nosed out
46 Pert
47 Performing works
48 Ararat name
49 Actor Richard
52 Modernist
53 Do, in Scotland

WEATHER

ALABAMA	65	Cloudy
ALASKA	51	Overcast
ARIZONA	85	Unavailable
ARKANSAS	65	Fair
CALIFORNIA	65	Fair
COLORADO	57	Fair
CONNECTICUT	65	Fair
DELAWARE	65	Fair
FLORIDA	75	Cloudy
GEORGIA	75	Cloudy
ILLINOIS	65	Fair
INDIANA	65	Fair
IOWA	65	Fair
KANSAS	65	Fair
KENTUCKY	65	Fair
LOUISIANA	65	Fair
MAINE	65	Fair
MARYLAND	65	Fair
MASSACHUSETTS	65	Fair
MICHIGAN	65	Fair
MINNESOTA	65	Fair
MISSISSIPPI	65	Fair
MISSOURI	65	Fair
MONTANA	65	Fair
NEBRASKA	65	Fair
NEVADA	65	Fair
NEW HAMPSHIRE	65	Fair
NEW JERSEY	65	Fair
NEW MEXICO	65	Fair
NEW YORK	65	Fair
NORTH CAROLINA	65	Fair
NORTH DAKOTA	65	Fair
OHIO	65	Fair
OKLAHOMA	65	Fair
OREGON	65	Fair
PENNSYLVANIA	65	Fair
RHODE ISLAND	65	Fair
SOUTH CAROLINA	65	Fair
SOUTH DAKOTA	65	Fair
TENNESSEE	65	Fair
TEXAS	65	Fair
UTAH	65	Fair
VERMONT	65	Fair
VIRGINIA	65	Fair
WASHINGTON	65	Fair
WEST VIRGINIA	65	Fair
WISCONSIN	65	Fair
WYOMING	65	Fair

PEANUTS



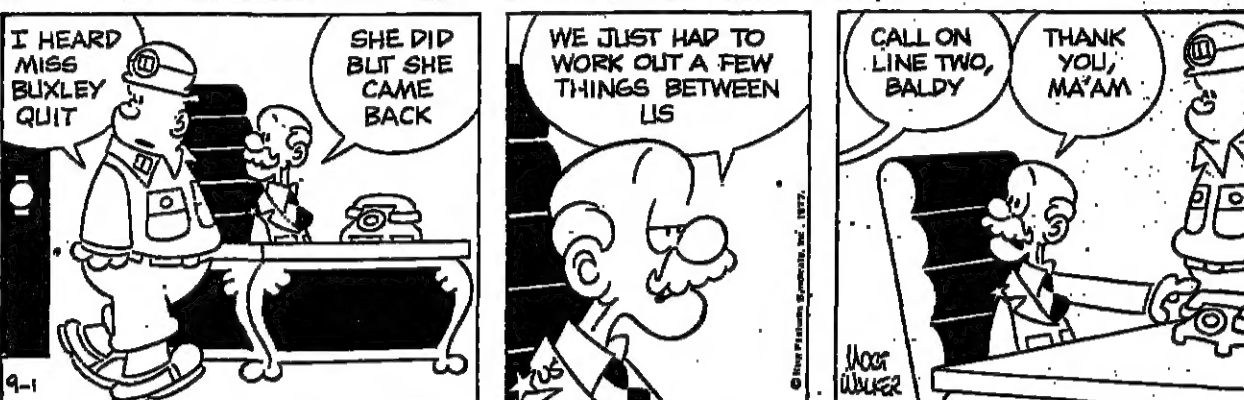
B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.

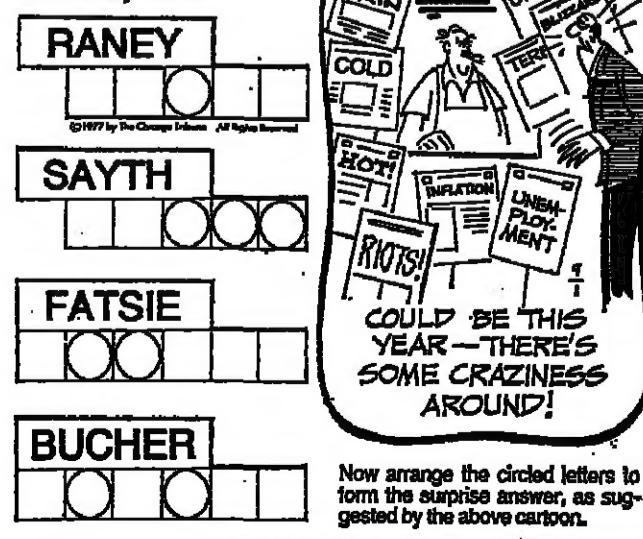


RIP KIRBY



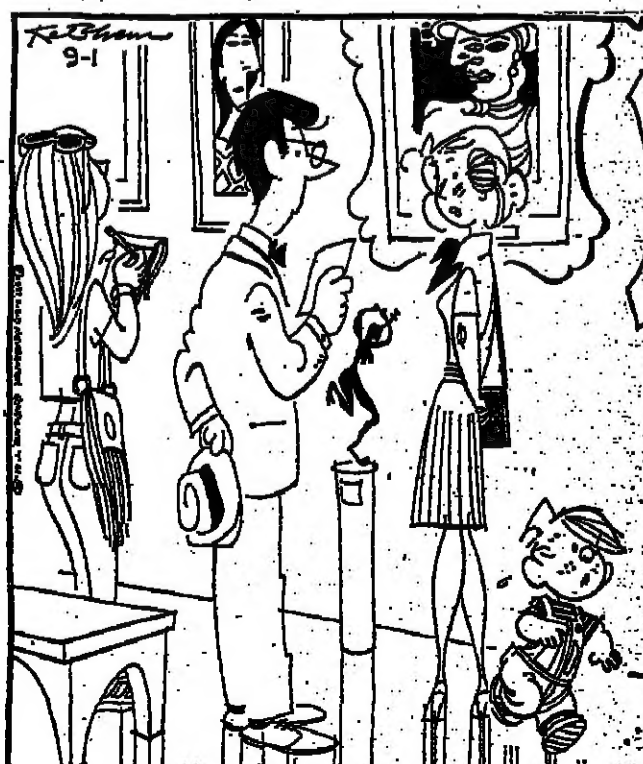
JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: "JUMBLE"
Yesterday's Jumbles: LIVEN APPLY CAMPUS OUTLAW
Answer: A case to dream on—A PILLOWCASE

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE NEVER-ENDING WRONG

By Katherine Anne Porter. Atlantic/Little Brown. 63 pp. \$5.95.

JUSTICE CRUCIFIED:

The Story of Sacco and Vanzetti

By Roberta Strauss Feuerlicht. McGraw Hill. 408 pp. \$12.

Reviewed by C. David Heymann

IN the spring of 1927, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, after six years of litigation and imprisonment, were sentenced for the robbery and murder of a factory paymaster and a guard in South Braintree, largely, as much of the world insisted, through sheer fear and the conservative mind in Massachusetts, and prejudice on the part of a Yankee trial judge, who, while the case was still pending, boasted in the club house of a private golf club of what he was about to do to those "anarchistic Dago bastards!"

Sentence of death was pronounced in April and Vanzetti, the Emerson-reading Italian fish peddler, issued his renowned, and eloquent statement: "I might have died, unmarked, unknown, a failure. Now we are not a failure. This our career and our triumph. Never in our full life could we hope to do such work for tolerance, for justice, for man's understanding of man as now we do by accident. Our words—our lives—our pain—nothing! The taking of our lives—lives of a good shoemaker and a poor fish peddler—all!"

The case finally came to the attention of Massachusetts Gov. Alvan Fuller, with the same substantial portion of the world, trying executive clemency, or at least a stay of execution, so that the circumstances surrounding the trial could be reviewed. From the first the odds had been heavily stacked against Sacco and Vanzetti; not only were they poor and Italian-born, but they were self-proclaimed anarchists in an era of growing hostilities between old, established, local families and a continuing influx of immigrants hungry for work.

The three-man commission that Fuller summoned to look into the Sacco-Vanzetti affair was headed by Alford Lawrence Lowell, the American-born son of a British aristocrat, a man of letters, a stiff-necked, blue blood whose reactionary leanings were Whiggish in their intensity; his colleagues on the committee were Samuel Stratton, president of MIT, and Judge Robert Grant (retired) of the Probate Court of Suffolk County. Lowell and Grant should have been disqualified from serving on a commission to judge Sacco and Vanzetti on the grounds that both had been long-time members of the national committee of the Immigration Restriction League, which was organized for the express purpose of keeping impoverished aliens like Sacco and Vanzetti out of the country. They served nonetheless, and after a quick and perfunctory investigation discovered that there had indeed been a judge and 12 jurors present at the trial, this being the case, they concluded that everything was in order and gave their stamp of approval. Sacco and Vanzetti were electrocuted in the Charlestown Prison on August 23, 1927.

The case became an objective correlative for injustice in America, and the Lowell Committee report evoked massive derision and criticism wherever it was read. One of its vociferous critics, as her present volume attests, was Katherine Anne Porter, Miss Porter, the distinguished author of "Ship of Fools," "Flowering

Selection to Previous Puzzle

Answers to Previous Puzzle

BRIDGE

By Alan Trusc

Many of the conventions favored by modern tournament players result in the contract being played "wrong way up," with long trumps in the dummy and short trumps in the closed hand. On the diagramed deal, South found himself playing up side, down, and when the hand was over did not know whether he was on his head or his heels.

North was an underbidder playing with an overbidder, and he decided to open with two diamonds. This was the Flannery convention, promising four spades, five hearts and 11-16 high-card points.

North had 12 points, but decided not to count his singleton diamond queen. South knew that the partnership held an eight-card heart fit, and jumped to game in that suit. He should have been content with an invitational jump to three hearts and North would, of course, have continued.

West led his singleton spade, and East tried a mild deception by playing low on dummy's nine. South could now have made the contract by drawing trumps and leading the diamond queen, but he was unprepared for the wrath to come.

NORTH	AKJ98	Q	AKQJ8	Q	AKQJ8
EAST (D)	AKQJ8	Q	AKQJ8	Q	AKQJ8
WEST	AKQJ8	Q	AKQJ8	Q	AKQJ8
SOUTH	AKQJ8	Q	AKQJ8	Q	AKQJ8

Printed in Great Britain

Art Buchwald

Borrow Confidently

WASHINGTON—"Mr. President, Bert Lance is here to see you." "Send him in. Hello, Bert, how's it going?"

"Well, I wanted to report to you on the budget. We may have a \$60-billion deficit next year."

"Hmmm, that's serious. What do you think I ought to do?"

"First, I don't think we should call it a deficit. People get uplight about the word. Why don't we say it's a \$60-billion overdraft?"

"We'll announce we just wrote out more checks than we had money in the bank."

"That's good thinking, Bert. Even I have had an overdraft at one time or another. What else should we do?"

"We ought to get a loan from a bank to tide us over."

"How do we do that?"

"Well, what we'll do is deposit a large sum of money from the Treasury in a bank. Then we'll ask the bank to make a personal loan to the country in exchange for getting our business."

"Will a bank do it?"

"They do it all the time. When I was head of the National Bank of Georgia I opened an account in Manufacturers Hanover and the First National Bank of Chicago in the name of my bank, and they immediately made a personal loan to me of millions of dollars."

"Why?"

"Because the banks wanted the National Bank of Georgia's account. That's the way banks do things. You scratch their backs and they'll scratch yours."

"That makes sense, Bert. So we borrow \$60 billion from a bank and pay off the deficit. Then what happens?"

"We have to pay the interest on the loan."

"How do we do that?"

"By borrowing money from another bank."

"How do we get the money from the second bank?"

"By opening an account with them. We deposit Treasury funds in their bank, and then we get a personal loan from them because as a client they now trust us. If we didn't have an account we obviously couldn't get the loan."

"All right, Bert, I'm still following you. We now have accounts in two banks and we get a personal loan from them because as a client they now trust us. If we didn't have an account we obviously couldn't get the loan."

"By opening an account with a third bank and then getting a personal loan from them."

"How long do we keep doing this, Bert?"

"I don't know. It depends on how many banks there are in the United States. As long as we can open up new accounts with them, we can borrow money from them."

"But suppose we eventually run out of banks?"

"Then we go to overdrafts."

"Won't the banks get mad if we write overdrafts?"

"What choice do they have? If they complain about the overdrafts we can always threaten to close our account with them."

"Of course, you didn't think of that?"

"You were never a banker, Mr. President."

"That's true, Bert. Let me ask a question. Suppose the banks ask collateral for their loans?"

"I should hope they would never insult the President of the United States by asking for collateral. After all, you have an impeccable reputation and your signature should be enough for any loan."

"But just in case a bank does raise the question of collateral, what do we do then?"

"It's simple. We put up the U.S. Postal Service to secure the loan."

"Bert, I don't know what I'd do without you."

"Shucks, Mr. President. Any banker from Georgia could do the same thing."



Buchwald

Busoni Piano Prize Is Shared in Italy

BOLZANO, Italy, Aug. 31 (AP).—A young Japanese and a French woman shared the second-place awards in the international Busoni contest for young pianists held in this north Italian city. It was announced today.

The jury did not award a first prize.

Ajumi Ikebe, born in Yokohama and a resident of Munich, and Tunisian-born Veronique Roux, of Paris, each got a 500,000-lire or \$550 prize.

'It requires a combination of engineering and science, and we already have the engineering. In order to produce a machine that thinks better than man, we don't have to understand everything about man. We still don't understand feathers, but we can fly.'

Thoughts Toward a Thinking Machine

By Israel Shenker

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (NYT)—A popular theory holds that we use only 10 per cent of the brain and that wonders would flow if we could learn to use the rest.

Having whipped that notion around the circuits of his mind, Edward Fredkin, professor of computer science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, disagreed. "My view is that just getting along in Boston takes 110 per cent of capacity—more in New York—and a lot of people break down."

Since either alternative, underutilization or overloading, will simply not do, scientists like Fredkin have linked minds, computers and optimism. This past week about 550 scientists flocked to MIT for the fifth biennial International Conference on Artificial Intelligence, or A.I.

Fredkin thinks there is an excellent chance of getting artificial intelligence—a thinking machine, a device whose man-made brain is even better than a man's—before the century's end.

"It requires a combination of engineering and science, and we already have the engineering," he said. "In order to produce a machine that thinks better than man, we don't have to understand everything about man. We still don't understand feathers, but we can fly."

Soaring

Fredkin, who never got a degree, having failed college, flies planes, competes in glider competitions and lets his imagination soar.

"The first artificial intelligence will be smart about some things and dumb about others, like humans. In the distant future we won't know what computers are doing, or why. If two of them converse, they'll say in a second more than all the words spoken during all the lives of all the people who ever lived on this planet. If you interrupted them to ask what they were talking about they'd have to say 'general theory.'"

"Once there are clearly intelligent machines, they won't be interested in stealing our toys or dominating us, any more than they would be interested in dominating chimpanzees or taking nuts away from squirrels."

Artificial intelligence is the descendant of ancient musings about the potential for

good and evil. It was easy enough for mythology, even for pseudo fiction, as Dr. Frankenstein demonstrated; but not until 1956 was the necessary step, a foundation grant, negotiated.

John McCarthy, then assistant professor of mathematics at Dartmouth, collected the money and friends, including Marvin Minsky, now of MIT, Allen Newell and Herbert Simon, now both at Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh. It was a modest sum, said Prof. Pamela McCorduck of the University of Pittsburgh, "when art metamorphosed itself into science, from wish and dream to something like reality."

Einstein's Needed

McCarthy, now of Stanford University, summarized work to come as "conceptual breakthroughs," noting: "What you want is 1.7 Einsteins and 3 of the Manhattan Project, and you want the Einsteins first. I believe it'll take 5 to 100 years."

Minsky is convinced that the conventional wisdom about how hard things are to do is wrong. What is difficult is not calculus, he suggested, since a machine can do calculus, but rather what 5-year-olds do in learning to speak and read and judge. No machine does that.

He is therefore working on a theory of how a machine could be as versatile as a 5-year-old. "We're trying to understand how a machine could improve itself, that's what a 5-year-old does," he said. "In learning the 5-year-old learns things that make him better at learning other things. It grows up. It learns to be a 6-year-old."

At one crowded session of the four-day conference that ended last Thursday, a member of the audience challenged speakers to name a single machine that could do what a 2-year-old could. "I hope it won't do everything my 2-year-old does," one operator rejoined.

Advanced Society

"There are about 50 dimensions of intelligence," Prof. Patrick Winston, director of MIT's artificial intelligence laboratory, suggested. "If a computer were to have the general intelligence of a 10-year-old, it would need to be able to do arithmetic, see, feel, make an arm move with grace, learn, do problems, have common sense. Common sense is about the hardest thing for a machine, and for humans as well."

Minsky sees the brain as an advanced society, with negotiations, compromises and alliances among the neighborhoods and inhabitants.

"A very modern branch of psychology, with close ties to linguistics and philosophy" is how he described A.I., noting: "It's a new field, like molecular biology, and it's moving very rapidly."

When Simon was asked how far A.I. could go, he replied: "We'll know that when we're done. A.I. means for me a tool for attacking what seems to me the scientific problem of our age—how to understand ourselves more deeply."

"Man can find meaning and dignity in a world where he views himself as a part of nature, not apart from nature."

"There's nothing more demeaning in believing that man's intelligence is explicable in physical law than in believing that digestive processes are explained that way."

"While I practice digestion more than I practice intelligence," rejoined MIT's Prof. Joseph Weizenbaum, "I can say confidently that he's wrong."

Weizenbaum suggested that physical knowledge of how the brain works would not be enough: "It wouldn't tell us whether you're thinking of hamburgers, your lost youth or cheating on an exam."

Stark Symbol

Weizenbaum, a professor of computer science, is the most persistent critic of A.I. and he sees the computer as the "stark symbol" of pursuing means without considering ends.

"In order to get as large an understanding as possible, it's necessary to see the world from a variety of perspectives," he said. "While science can brilliantly illuminate certain aspects of the world, it leaves other aspects totally dark. For these aspects we have to appeal to the artist, the novelist, the musician—to the artist in us."

When an audience listening to Simon laughed at one of his allusions, Weizenbaum rose to ask if A.I. would understand that sort of joke.

Simon replied that he knew of no system with a serious sense of humor or a sense of serious humor and that a fuller answer to the question might be a worthy goal for a doctoral thesis. "I don't know if the computer would laugh," he added.



Billy Carter poses with Ladonn Amato for Peanut Lolla.

PEOPLE: Billy Carter Meets The Press in New York

Billy Carter was in New York at the 31 Club to promote a new peanut liqueur called Peanut Lolla and gave a "news conference." Here are some excerpts:

Have you tasted it? "Yeah, it's great."

How do you like New York? "I used to think it was full of (expletive deleted) but I met some real nice people."

How much are they paying you for this? "I don't know. But if I did, it's none of your damn business."

How good a President is his brother? "The President takes none of my advice. If he did, he'd be a much better President."

About Bert Lance: "He's the best man in Washington, bar none."

How about your brother? "He's (Lance) the best man in Washington, bar none."

Is he uncomfortable with the idea that he might make more money this year than his brother? "I travel more than he does."

Billy Carter, by the way, has signed up for several appearances on the syndicated television Country and Western comedy show "Hee-Haw." Carter will begin taping the shows in Nashville in mid-October. They will be seen on 236 U.S. stations.

Italian newspapers suggested Wednesday that the origin of the current spate of reports that Pope John Paul II may resign on his 65th birthday, Sept. 26, or a few weeks or months afterward, should be sought in the Vatican and the Roman Catholic hierarchy. According to this explanation, the sudden flurry of news about the

Pope's plans for a public criticism of aides reflects strain and being a Jesuit in the Pope's camp to bring Pope John Paul to choose retirement reports were denied Tuesday by a Vatican spokesman.

The New York City department has come to its dirty movie. The paid \$2,500 to have made in an effort to the pornography of the film were der McGough, deputy for public information.

The film had been a flop. It made the faith of the film were der McGough, deputy for public information. The film had been a flop. It made the faith of the film were der McGough, deputy for public information.

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